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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

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Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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50,000 Arrests In Czechoslovakia

Crop Of Troubles For Nazi Regime

Martial Law In Prague

Students Sent To Concentration Camp: Skoda Works Affected

PARIS, NOV. 19.

FIFTY THOUSAND ARRESTS HAVE BEEN MADE IN BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA SINCE FRIDAY, ACCORDING TO A DESPATCH FROM THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER.

Students For Buchenwald

ARMED S. S. MEN RAIDED SVEHLA AND MAZARYK COLLEGES AT DAWN AND TOOK NUMEROUS STUDENTS TO BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP. LATER TROOPS ENTERED THE MEDICAL AND LAW SECTIONS OF THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND ARRESTED ALL THE STUDENTS AND PROFESSORS.

"CERTAIN POLITICAL PERSONAGES" ARE ALSO REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ARRESTED.

Martial Law In Prague

MARTIAL LAW HAS BEEN PROCLAIMED IN PRAGUE AND CERTAIN OTHER TOWNS OF THE PROTECTORATE, INCLUDING KLADUO, BERAUN AND HORACHOWITZ, ACCORDING TO A PRAGUE DISPATCH TO THE OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY.

THE MEASURE DOES NOT APPLY TO GERMANS.

THREE MORE CZECHS SHOT

BERLIN, Nov. 18.

Three more Czechs, two of whom are police officers, were shot by Germans to-day, according to a Prague dispatch to the German official news agency.

The dispatch added, the men were executed because of attacks on German citizens.—Reuter.

A FORBIDDEN CITY AGAIN

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 18

Prague is once more a "forbidden city."

Telephone communication with the ouside world has been severed but Nazi admissions about shootings and Martial Law are an indication of the affairs of importance, according to Neutral opinion.

Unconfirmed rumours report disturbances at Skoda works and also state that trouble has spread to certain parts of Poland.—Reuter.

"HITLER'S BIGGEST CONCENTRATION CAMP"

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Claiming that he had been receiving regular news from Czechoslovakia through secret sources, Jan Masaryk said:

"There is no great revolt against Nazi aggression yet. It would be premature and stupid at present, but the time will come later.

Nazis are at present following a systematic plan of denationalisation and economic ruin against my people. Nazis will fail.

He added, Dr. Hacha was now confined to a village in Bohemia. The Protectorate as a whole, could aptly be described as Hitler's biggest concentration camp.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT HACHA'S APPEAL TO CZECHS

BERLIN, Nov. 18.

An appeal to the Czechs to avoid disturbances was broadcast by President Hacha, according to a Prague dispatch to the German News Agency.

It says, President Hacha declared, "irresponsible people" have been mislead into "highly regrettable" actions "under the influence of enemy propaganda and incitement of emigres."

President Hacha is quoted as saying "the Czech Realm has been spared the horrors of war. A lesson with regard to its devastating consequences can be drawn from the Polish defeat."—Reuter.

Yugoslav Students' Protest

BELGRADE: Nov. 19.

Students staged a protest against the execution of Czech students.

Police guards are placed round the German Legation.—Reuter.

SUKKUR COMMUNAL CLASH

KARACHI, Nov. 19.

Three persons were killed following Hindu-Muslim riots in Sukkur to-day. It is stated that the riots were preceded by the arrest of prominent Muslim leaders including Mr. G. M. Syed (M.L.A.) member of the Manzilgah Restoration Committee.—

GOVT. TAKE POSSESSION OF MANZILGAH.

It is stated that following the arrest of six members of the Manzilgah Restoration Committee including Mr. G. M. Syed M. L. A. Mr. Wazid Ali, Dictator of the Manzilgah Satyagraha and Mr. Nazir Ali, Secretary of the Committee, a Muslim crowd rushed to the Bazar creating panic among the Hindu shop-keepers who put on shutters. The crowd, it is alleged, then set fire to shops and, it is reported, killed three persons—Jessomal, said to be a Congressman, Seth Narayandas, Manager of Dwarkas Factory and Teerthdas, an aerated water dealer.

Curfew order was promulgated at six this evening.

At the time of wiring the situation is under control.

It is officially stated that Government has acquired possession of the Manzilgah Building from Muslim volunteers and armed police are posted round the buildings.—

ELEVEN KILLED: 23 WOUNDED

It is stated that Muslim crowds in Charibabad quarter looted Hindu shops and came into clash with Hindus and a hand to hand fight ensued. Two Muslim shops were looted. Casualties are officially ascertained to be six Muslims and five Hindus killed and 23 wounded.—A. P.

RANGA'S PLEA FOR KISANS

Britain Must Purchase All Exportable Cotton From India

NIDOBROLU, Nov. 18.

Prof. N. G. Ranga has addressed the Government of India upon the need for England purchasing all the exportable Indian cotton and re-exporting it to neutral countries so as to help cotton growers. He has also pleaded, it seems, for adequate representation upon the local committees which are being organised to prescribe fair selling prices for various agricultural produce.

WHAT IS FAIR PRICE.

He has maintained that such a fair selling price ought to cover at least the average costs of cultivation, cost of decent standard of living and a minimum profit that ought to be allowed in these critical times and should in no case be less than the world price parity, especially in consideration of the ready Indian supplies of key produce needed in this war.—United Press.

GERMANY TO FULFIL HER TURKISH ORDERS

ANKARA, Nov. 19.

Alleged to be worried by British and French activity in purchasing Turkish commodities, which were previously shipped almost exclusively to Germany, Herr Von Papen had a long talk with the Turkish Minister of Commerce with a view to securing indispensable supplies.

Germany has now agreed to deliver Turkish orders placed before the war for shipping, railway material and machinery.—Reuter.

Latvian Cargo Boat Sinks

BRUSSELS, Nov. 18.

A Latvian cargo boat struck a mine and sank off Zeebrugge according to "Libre Belgique."—Reuter.

GERMAN BOMBER OVER HOLLAND

Sharp Protest To Berlin By Dutch Government After Exchange Of Shots

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 19.

Dutch and German aircraft exchanged machine-gun fire on the second successive day when a twin-engined German bomber flew over Holland this morning. The Dutch Government has lodged a sharp protest with Berlin. The 'Heinkel' was observed a hundred yards off the coast at a height of 150 feet, travelling north-east. Dutch 'planes pursued and opened fire. The bomber replied before disappearing into the clouds.—Reuter.

MORE REBUFFS FOR REICH

PARIS, Nov. 19.

The trade negotiations between Germany and Rumania are at the point of death, according to well-informed circles here.

The same view as taken with regard to negotiations between the Reich and Sweden.—Reuter.

GERMAN SHELLS FALL IN BASLE

BERNE, Nov. 19.

Two German shells fell at Basle yesterday. One badly injured two people while the other failed to explode. Several shells also burst in the neighbourhood. Nobody was hurt, but material damage was done.—Reuter.

SEAMEN'S DEMAND

Union's Concern For Growing Discontent Among Ranks

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

The Council of the Indian Seamen's Union, at its meeting this afternoon, passed a resolution viewing with concern the growing discontent among Indian seamen, both on article and off article (employed or unemployed), due to arrests, prosecutions, arbitrary deductions of wages and spoiling of discharge certificates of the men. It appealed to the Government immediately to intervene in the matter.

OPEN MUSTER SYSTEM

The Council was of the opinion that the demands put forward by Mr. Aftab Ali, M.L.A., President of the All-India Seamen's Federation, regarding increment and engagement of crew by "open musters", as was being done in the case of Indian quarter-masters, pending the establishment of the proposed Recruitment Bureau, were absolutely the minimum that could satisfy the men and a resolution adopted in this regard stated that shipowners would be well-advised to accept the same immediately." Nothing less than fifty per cent. increment (including 25 per cent. as 'special war pay') and the introduction of the "open muster" system for the engagement of the men would be acceptable to the men.

It was further resolved to request the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta for necessary permission to convene an extraordinary general meeting of the union to transact the business that had accumulated.—A. P.

Ex-Kakori Prisoner Arrested

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

An ex-Kakori case prisoner Mr. Manmath Nath Gupta was arrested to-night under Sec. 124 A.—A. P.

Bombay Pentangular

Muslim Batsmen Tied Up

"REST" PUT UP SPORTING STRUGGLE BUT FACE HEAVY DEFEAT

Champions' Excellent Fielding On Sunday Afternoon

By JAMIL ANSARI

"Rest" ..... 153 and 92 for 5 wkts.
Muslims 290

Over 15,000 paid at the Brabourne Stadium turnstiles to see the Muslims (H olders) collapse sensationally after lunch, when the Ch ampions resumed their overnight first innings against the "Rest" in the Semi-final round of the Bombay Fenta ngular Tournament, on Sunday morning.

UNEXPECTED TURN

The Muslim attack had established an initial advantage on the previous day by dismissing the "Rest" for 153, and the earlier Muslim batsmen cemented the same by passing the 200 mark for the loss of only four wickets.

But after 7 runs more had been added, the game took an unexpected turn and the next four wickets realised only 11 runs. In a deadly post-lunch spell Alexander, the Allahabad left-hander took 2 wickets for no runs in 7 balls, while a third fell to Richards in his first over after resumption. Three valuable wickets had been lost within 11 minutes for 4 runs. The initial advantage to be seemed rapidly slipping away from the Muslims, but the Champions' 'tail' wagged and the last two wickets yielding 72 runs took their total to a more respectable but not-very-flattering' 290. Alexander and Harris shared the bowling honours for the "Rest" capturing 4 for 45 and 3 for 30 respectively.

"REST'S" DISASTROUS START

Harris, in particular, was in an amazingly improved form with the ball yesterday morning and before he retired from the field with a shoulder injury, had altogether bowled 21 overs, including 8 maidens, for 30 runs and 3 wickets. With a first innings deficit of 137 runs the "Rest" opened their second venture in a disastrous fashion, 3 wickets being down within 12 minutes for only 5 runs. Courageous batting by Richards (29) and Hazare (35 not out) stemmed the rot and at the end of the second day's play, the "Rest" still needed 45 runs to avoid an innings defeat, with five wickets still intact. Barring a 'dropped' catch, which however did not prove costly, the Muslims' fielding yesterday afternoon was superb, Wazir Ali and Mushtaque Ali doing some positively excellent work.

Over 6,000 persons passed the turnstiles, which steadily kept on turning, on Sunday morning to watch the Muslims resume their initial venture against the "Rest" in the semi-final round of the Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament now being played at the Brabourne Stadium. Mushtaque Ali (51) and Wazir Ali (13) the overnight notouts stepped out at 10-47 a.m. to face the bowling of Hazare from the Pavilion end, and Alexander from the Churchgate end. Hazare resuming the attack to Wazir Ali, had his second delivery neatly turned to square-leg for a brace and crossing over the Muslim skipper conceded a maiden to Alexander and then, after Richards, who had relieved Hazare—when the Central India all-rounder had bowled only one over for one run—had also sent down a maiden to Mushtaque Ali, Wazir powerfully off-drove the 4th ball of Alexander's next over over mid-off's head for 2.

S. Wazir Ali.

Mushtaque's Stylish Effort

Wazir got a brace off the next ball and Mushtaque crossing over pulled the last delivery of the over grandly to square-leg for 2, to signal 110 on board after the innings had lasted 115 minutes. 120 was reached 6 minutes later, as the result of a grand pull to the square-leg boundary by Mushtaque Ali and a bye for 4. Driving the fourth delivery of Richards' third over of the day over mid-on's head for another 4 Mushtaque reached his individual 60 after 121 minutes' batting.

De'Mello now brought on Harris in place of Alexander from the Churchgate end and the change met with immediate success, for after he had conceded a brace to Wazir Ali, Harris had Mushtaque Ali 'york' the very next one to be bowled middle stump for 61. (126—3—61).

During his 123 minutes' stay at the wicket Mushtaque had all along batted in his characteristic brilliant style, and giving a delightful exhibition of hooking, cutting, pulling and driving—all the strokes beautifully executed as the result of powerful wrist-work, a wonderful eye and dazzling foot-work—had sent the ball 6 times to the ropes.

Nazir Ali joined his brother and by means of a steady glut of singles and twos, Wazir doing most of the scoring, the two took the score to 143 when Wazir Ali in attempting to cut a well-pitched one from Harris missed and was clean bowled. (143—4—33).

The Muslim skipper had batted stolidly for 102 minutes for his 33 which was mostly obtained by means of polished, well-placed off-drives and occasional turns to square-leg for singles and twos, and was distinctly unlucky to lose his wicket after he appeared to be very much set.

Harris' Fine Spell

Harris had throughout the morning bowled with increasing

(Continued On Page 8, Col. 2)

Mahatma On Next Step Before Congress

Working Committee Reviews Position

Jawahar Explains Talks With Jinnah On Communal Problem

When the Congress Working Committee met at Allahabad on Sunday at 2 p.m. Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, explained to the members, it is understood, what transpired in their interviews with the Viceroy at Delhi and the outcome of their talks with Mr. Jinnah, President of the All India Muslim League.

MAHATMA ON NEXT STEP

Mahatma Gandhi also addressed the members of the Working Committee on the next step, which will form the subject matter of the discussion at to-day's meeting of the committee.

CONGRESS CABINET TAKES STOCK

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

A three-day session of the Congress Working Committee opened at 2 p.m. at Anand Bhuwan, Dr Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, presiding.

Following members were present:—Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Acharya Kripalani, Mr. Shankarrao Deo, Dr. B. C. Roy, Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghose, Mr. Harikrishna Mehtab, and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram. Only absentee member was Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.

INVITEES.

The following attended by special invitation:—Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Pan-

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 3)

MAHATMA WILL GIVE ADVICE

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

Interviewed by the "United Press" special correspondent at Naini station in the train, Mahatma Gandhi declined to say one way or other when asked: "You said you won't launch civil disobedience until certain conditions are fulfilled. What other steps you think the Congress can now take?"

Mahatmaji replied: "The Congress Working Committee has to decide that."

Question: "Yes, but the Working Committee will seek your advice on this."

Reply: "The Committee will get that advice."

Question: "Now that the Congress Ministries have been withdrawn, it is felt by certain section that non-co-operation has started and the logical sequence is civil disobedience."

Reply: "I don't know."

Question: "Do you visualise any other movement between now and the time by which civil disobedience will be started, or would you advise that the interim period should be utilised in preparing the country for the fulfilment of those conditions precedent to civil disobedience?"

Reply: "I don't know."

Question: "Do you not think that civil disobedience will be forced if the conditions prevailing in Bengal, such as rigorous censorship of the Press, banning of public meetings and processions, and arrests on small scale have already begun?"

To this question Gandhiji kept mum. Meanwhile, the train reached Allahabad.—United Press.

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ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Hindu cultured Lady who could be in charge of School going children and teach English and Hindi to ladies in the family, all found. Apply stating Education, terms, references, experience, age etc., to Box No. 12502, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a qualified lady doctor for a female Hospital in small State in Kathiawar, failing diploma, full experience essential, starting salary up to Rs. 80 p.m. free partially furnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1398, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted A Branch Secretary for Karachi Office by a Bonus paying Life Office of 20 years' standing, on decent salary and allowances. Only first class men need apply stating age and past experience to Box No. 12493 "Bombay Chronicle."

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Matunga G. I. P. Three room blocks with all conveniences available; rent moderate. High-class Hindu Vegetarians only. Four rooms could be arranged. Enquire 12, Shradhanand Road, Plot No. 422, "Moti-Jani-Bhuvan", D. M. Jani. (12495)

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To Be Let—A Commodious and Airy Bungalow Melecaff Lodge at Mount Pleasant Road with a big garden, motor garages, stables and servant quarters. Apply Hirabai D. Saher, Warden Road or 'Phone 40119. (12491)

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Public Notices

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MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

NOTICE.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL DURING 1940-41

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following Steam Coal to the Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway, during the twelve months ending 31st March, 1941

Coal to be delivered by sea at Mormugao into wagons to be provided by the Railway ..... 85,000 tons.

2. The coal must be either of selected Grade or Grade 1, either hand-picked or screened and be free from shale or other deleterious matter. It must be fresh coal. "Weathered" coal will not be accepted.

3. Forms of Tender, Specifications and Instructions to Tenderer may be obtained from the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta on payment of Re. 1/- for each set.

4. No Tender will be considered unless it is submitted in the prescribed form.

5. The Tenders which may be submitted for the whole or for any portion of the quantity noted above should be addressed in sealed covers to the "Agent and General Manager, Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway, c/o the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Calcutta" superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Coal". The Tenders should be lodged in the Tender Box kept in the office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, before 11-00 a.m. (Calcutta time) on Friday the 24th November, 1939.

6. The Agent & General Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance; he further reserves the right to accept any Tender wholly or in part at his option.

Calcutta, Dated the 3rd November, 1939.

(1343)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(Railway Board)

NOTICE

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF SLACK COAL TO THE G.I.P. RAILWAY DURING THE YEAR 1940-41.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following quantities of Slack Coal from Collieries, situated in the Central Provinces during the period 1st April, 1940, to 31st March, 1941:—

1. 2,500 tons.

The Slack should conform to the following Grading Specification:—

It should have a calorific value of not less than 9,000 British Thermal Units per lb. as fired and should not contain more than 20% ash. The coal should be of the following sizes:—

Screen	Retain	Pass.
1"	0.0%	100.0%
½"	10.0%	90.0%
¼"	40.0%	50.0%
1/8"	25.0%	25.0%
1/16"	15.0%	10.0%

2. 1,900 tons—size not exceeding ½" Cube.

3. 3,600 tons—size 1" to 1¼".

Forms of Tender, Specifications and Instructions to Tenderers may be obtained from the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on payment of Re. 1/- for each set.

Tenders should be deposited in the Tender Box kept in the office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, before 11-00 A.M. (Calcutta time) on Friday the 24th November, 1939, and they will be opened at 11-15 A.M. in the presence of Tenderers on the same day.

J. R. HARRISON,
Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board.

Calcutta,
Dated the 3rd November, 1939.

(1344)

Public Notices

G. I. P. RAILWAY

RATE CIRCULAR

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR viz., Special Rate Circular No. 21 of 1939, is being issued to-day.

Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, or Stations.

(1409)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT
(Railway Board.)

NOTICE

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL TO THE STATE-MANAGED RAILWAYS AND TO THE ASSAM BENGAL, BENGAL NAGPUR, BENGAL & NORTH-WESTERN, JODHPUR, MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA, ROHILKHUND AND KUMAYUN AND SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE YEAR 1940-41.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following quantities of coal for the above Railways during the period 1st April, 1940 to 31st March, 1941:—

		Tons.
1.	Steam coal, by Rail	33,00,000
2.	Coke Breeze ..	4,900
3.	Soft Coke for Workshop purposes ..	7,300
4.	Hard Coke ..	4,700
5.	Screened Rubble coal (for Power House)	4,800

Forms of Tender, Specifications and Instructions to Tenderers may be obtained from the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on payment of Re. 1/- for each set.

The successful Tenderers will be required to execute an Agreement (paying the Stamp Duty thereon) on a form provided by the Company-managed Railways mentioned above, if so desired.

The Agent and General Managers of the Company-managed Railways do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of tenders; they reserve the right to accept any tender wholly or in part.

Tenders should be deposited in the Tender Box kept in the office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board before 11-00 A.M. (Calcutta time) on Friday the 24th November, 1939, and they will be opened at 11-15 A.M. in the presence of tenderers on the same day.

J. R. HARRISON,
Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board.

Calcutta,
Dated the 3rd November, 1939.

(1342)

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 800 tons of First Class Bengal Steam Coal and alternatively Central India Coal during the year 1940-41 will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 30th day of November, 1939.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for the supply of coal." addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Municipal Chief Accountant, with a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

Forms of contract, specification &c. will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, on payment of a fee of Rs. 2/ each form which will, on no account, be refunded.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Dated, 16-11-39.

1404.

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NARAYAN LAKSHMAN NAIK has contracted for the absolute sale to my clients of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at Hill Road, Bandra, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land measuring about 1,213 square yards and bearing S. No. 41 Hissa No. 2 (Part) formerly Pot No. 7 (Part), situated at Juhu, South Salsette Taluka, Bombay Suburban District, Registration Sub-District Bandra, Registration District Bombay Suburban and bounded as follows that is to say, on the North by a Public Passage and beyond that by the cocoanut garden of Mukund Waman Juker, on the East by the remaining land of the Vendor and beyond by the property of the Gamdevi Temple, on the South by the property of Ratansi Morarjee and on the West by the property of the Gondal State.

J. R. ATHAIDE, B.A., LL.B.,
Purchasers' Advocate.

Hill Road, Bandra,
20th November, 1939.

(1407)

Public Notices

TENDER NOTICE.

QUOTATIONS ARE INVITED from owners of Buses for hiring buses to the Trichinopoly Municipality for running the Trichinopoly-Srirangam Motor Transport Service and also the motor transportation service within Trichinopoly Municipal limits as a monopoly. The last date for receiving tenders is 16-12-1939. The conditions of hire and other particulars can be had on payment of Rs. 5 from the undersigned.

E. H. S. ABRAHAM,
Commissioner.

Municipal Office,
Trichinopoly,
11th November, 1939.

(1396)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of Bai ADHIBAI alias LAXMIVAHOO, wife of Thakker Hansraj Paramanand and daughter of Seth Assur Virji, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mint Road, House No. 47, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

(1.) LAXMIDAS HARIDAS, and (2.) Bai JAMNABAI KHIMJEE, both of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Mint Road, House No. 47, within the Fort of Bombay,—and (3.) MASTER ANANDJI DEVIDAN, of Calcutta Barot Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 40, Ezra Street, Calcutta. ..... Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER, BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 18th day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine and in the third year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master

TAHIR ALI.

The 18th day of November, 1939.

MESSRS. THATTE & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

Public Notices

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

WANTED CANDIDATES to fill 2 posts of Rates Probationary Clerks on pay Rs. 50 grade Rs. 30-4-50 E.B.—5-80. Age between 18 and 25 years on 1st January, 1940. Educational qualifications: Graduates of recognised University. Candidates should be physically fit generally and have the following sight standard:—

(a) Distant vision: Tested with Landolts split rings must not be less than 6/9 in either eye with or without glasses.

(b) Near Vision: Snellen 0.6 in either eye with or without glasses.

Full particulars and form of application obtainable from the Chief Traffic Manager on payment of Re. 1 by money order. Full name and address of applicant should be entered in block capital letters on money order coupon. Last date for receipt of money order 15th December, 1939. Candidates called for interview should attend entirely at their own expense. A call to attend examination or interview will not imply offer of definite employment.

1408.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NARAN DHURU STREET, BARBHAYA MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co., Attorneys for Bai Sakarbai, widow of Lakhmidas Jethabhai, the surviving transferee of mortgage and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Valji Morarji Joshi, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY 14th December, 1939, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Fazandari land with building situate at Naran Dhuru Street, admeasuring about 222 sq. yds. bearing Municipal Street No. 90-92 and bounded on the North by the property of Memon Rahimtulla, on the South by the property of Govindram Brahmin, on the East by Naran Dhuru Street and on the West by the property of Sakarbai, widow.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co., Solicitors, Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

REPRESSION IN STATES

Public Meeting In Matunga

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A largely attended public meeting of the residents of Matunga and Dadar was held last night in the Nappoo Hall under the joint auspices of the 'F' Ward Congress Committee and the Indian Civil Liberties' Union, to congratulate the State Congress workers of Mysore and Travancore and to condemn the repression in those States. Dr. S. K. Vaidya presided.

Dr. K. B. Menon, Secretary, Civil Liberties' Union, moved the resolution. He detailed out the history of the political movements in these two States and also the instances of repression. The suppression of Civil Liberties was the main theme of his speech. He said that the Public Safety Act of Hyderabad, the Public Security Act of Mysore and the Travancore Defence Act were modelled on the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, but, they were now putting the British Indian repression to shame.

Mr. K. A. Subrahmaniam, supported the resolution.

Mr. A. S. R. Chari said that the rulers of the States could not see the clear writing on the wall.

Mr. S. S. Batlivala, Vice-President of the 'F' Ward Congress Committee traced the root cause of these struggles. The proper support for the people's movement in Mysore and Travancore was to strengthen the democratic struggle in India.

2ND WEEK
ILADEVI
RADHA RANI & HARISHCHANDRA
IN
WADIA'S
MOVIE MARVEL OF 1939
KAHAN HAI MANZIL TERI
DAILY: 4-30, 7 & 10 P.M.
SAT. SUN. MATINEE AT 2 P.M.
DIRECTED BY
S. M. YOUSUF
LAMINGTON

TILL THURSDAY ONLY
Change of Programme on Tuesday
THE EXCELSIOR
Daily 6-30 p. m. only
UDAY SHANKAR
and
20 ARTISTES OF
UDAY SHANKAR CULTURE CENTRE
New Attractions of
DANCE & MUSIC
Rates: Rs. 10, 7, 5-12, 4-8, 3-6, 2-4 and 1-2
Plans open Book early.

3RD TRIUMPHANT WEEK
SUDAMA'S FIRST HIT
SABITA DEVI
IN
AS YOU PLEASE
with MOTILAL, VASANTI
MAZHAR, KHURSHID,
Director: SARVOTTAM BADAMI.
NOW AT
IMPERIAL
Daily: 4-15, 7 & 10 p.m.
Matinees at 1-30 on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

3RD WEEK!
PAUL MUNI BETTE DAVIS
Juarez
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
NEW EMPIRE

16th WEEK OF
MINERVA'S MIGHTY SCREEN EPIC
PUKAR
or "THE GREAT MOGHUL"
Directed By
SOHRAB MODI
at
MINERVA
TO-DAY AT 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

SHANTARAM'S ART-CREATION
PRABHAT'S
ADMI
11th WEEK at
CENTRAL
Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Extra Show at 1 p.m.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

In Insolvency

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

The OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE of Bombay has declared a dividend in the following estates as per particulars mentioned below. The dividend will be paid on and after the 23rd instant to those creditors who have proved their claims. The dividend warrants will be posted to the addresses of the creditors as appearing in the records of this office.

Serial No.	Insolvency No.	Names of the insolvents	Dividend declared.	Rate of Dividend declared in the Rupee. As.	Ps.
1	775 of 1936	Jamsedji Nowroji Gamadia.	First	0	4
2	46 of 1937	Waljibhai Premji Rajput and Bhagwandas Waljibhai Rajput.	First	0	6
3	312 of 1937	William Charles O'Hearn.	First	0	11 2
4	314 of 1937	Krishna Laxman Rane.	First	0	9
5	422 of 1937	John Alfred Douglas.	First	0	6
6	467 of 1937	Tricumlal Mahasukhram Patel.	First	0	2
7	479 of 1937	Herbert Errol White.	First	0	4
8	539 of 1937	Joseph George Seixas.	First	0	3
9	541 of 1937	James Leonard Williams.	First	0	3 1 2
10	543 of 1937	Cuddalore Kannan Mudaliar alias C. K. Mudaliar.	First	0	11
11	544 of 1937	Sebastian Joseph Phillip Nery Mendonca.	First	0	4
12	556 of 1937	Benjamin Joseph Bhonkar.	First	0	4
13	567 of 1937	Rajgopal Natarajan.	First	3	0
14	568 of 1937	Atmaram Parashram Joshi.	First	0	5
15	18 of 1938	Bertie Stanley Munro.	First	0	3
16	51 of 1938	Stanley Dobson.	First	3	6
17	65 of 1938	Jerome Braz Sequeira.	First	0	4
18	79 of 1938	Abdul Latiff Nasiruddin.	First	1	9
19	152 of 1938	Anant Ganesh Damle.	First	0	2
20	201 of 1938	Mark Vincent Nassey.	First	0	5 1 2
21	442 of 1934	Framji Ardeshir Irani.	Second	0	5 1 2
22	415 of 1934	Felix D'Cruz.	Second & Final	1	0
23	186 of 1935	John Claridge Hill Newbegging.	Second & Final	5	3
24	14 of 1936	Robert Masquiren.	Second & Final	2	5
25	147 of 1934	Donald Kenneth Smith.	Third	2	0
26	271 of 1934	George Arthur Augusto.	Third	0	3
27	475 of 1934	Bertram William Howard.	Third	2	0
28	619 of 1933	Fredrick Ernest Whitehead.	Third & Final	2	3
29	4 of 1934	Norman Albert Shean.	Third & Final	1	6
30	98 of 1934	Shankar Raghunath Dalvi.	Third & Final	0	3 4
31	748 of 1930	St. John Sharkey French.	Fourth & Final	1	3
32	525 of 1933	William Crudington.	Fourth & Final	4	6
33	499 of 1937	Dharnidhar Dhundiraj Deo.	Preferential distribution	16	0

Bombay dated this 17th day of November, 1939.

Official Assignee's Office, High Court, Bombay.

R. S. BILIMORIA,
Official Assignee of Bombay.

(1406)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

On The Air

MONDAY NOV. 20.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8 a.m. Majidanbai. 8-20 A Sérinda recital. 8-30 Naresh Chandra Bhattacharia. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sindhi Bhairavin on the Cornet. 9-5 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 9-10 Bande Hasan. 9-30 Zohrabai. 9-45 G. A. Khan Gwaliari. 10-5 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 10-10 Gauhar Sultan. 10-30 Close down

11-30 Mixed Melodies. 12-57 p.m. News in Hindustani. 1 Light Orchestral programmes. 1 20 News in English. 1-35 A variety programme. 2 School Broadcast. 2-40 Close down.

4-30 Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament. 5-30 Gauhar Sultan. 5-35 Bande Hasan. 5-40 Vocal Medleys. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Local news and announcements. 6-15 I knew a man. 7. 6-30 Naresh Chandra Bhattacharya. 6-50 Kumari Aparna Roy. 7 For villagers only. 7-45 G. A. Khan Gwaliari. 8 The Home Beautiful. 4. 8-15 Sar Sangeet. 8-40 Majidanbai. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 10 My Piano and I. 10-15 A violin recital. 10-30 Late news. Close down.

Delhi II—Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8 to 10-30 and 11-30 a.m. to 2-40 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

4-30 to 6-30 As in Delhi 1. 6-30 Gauhar Sultan. 6-50 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 7 Majidanbai. 7-15 G. A. Khan Gwaliari. 7-30 Kumari Aparna Roy. 7-45 Naresh Chandra Bhattacharya. 8 to 10 As in Delhi 1. 10 Musical Miniatures. 10-30 Late news. Close down.

Delhi III—Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

8 to 9-10 a.m. See page No. 1345. 9-10 to 10-30 and 11-30 a.m. to 2-40 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

5 to 6-10 See page No. 1345. 6-10 to 7 As in Delhi 1. 7 to 10 See page No. 1345. 10 to 10-50 As in Delhi 1

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

4-10 p.m. For the countryside. 7 Airvoice Orchestra. 7-10 Ummeed Ali Khan. 7-50 The Stepping stones of Civilisation. 4. 7-45 Telugu songs. 7-55 Tamancha Jan. 8-15 Abdul Azeez Khan. 8-30 Poetry recital. 8-40 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 8-50 Tamancha Jan. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 Sangeet Sammelan. 8.

Bombay I—Programme

344 metres (1,031 kc/s)

8 a.m. Keep fit! 8-10 Nathu Khan. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Ahmed Dilawer. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-55 News in English. 9 D. V. Paluskar. 9-30 A Hamidi recital. 9-40 Ahmed Dilawer. 9-50 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 10 Close down.

10-55 Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament. 1 p.m. Bhajans. 1-15 News in Hindustani. 1-20 Instrumental Melodies. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Jascha Heifetz and the London Philharmonic Orchestra. 2 Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament. 4-30 Close down.

5-46 Khurshid and Ashiq Hussain. 5-50 News in Marathi. 5-55 News in Gujarati. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Dhun. 6-20 Kamalabai Barodekar. 6-30 For Children. 7 A trade review. 7-45 Nagar Nagar Ho Neitya. 7-50 Commercial news. 7-45 Subhlekha. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Tomorrow. 8-30 Hats Off. 8. 8-45 Pravabarha Sandesh. 9-55 Talk of the week. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-50 News in English. 9-45 Ahmed Dilawer. 9-57 Kamala Jo Zarpekar. 10-10 D. V. Paluskar. 10-30 Late news. Close down.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,553 kc/s)

8 to 10 and 10-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

31.46 metres (9,540 kc/s)

5-45 to 6-30 As in Bombay 1. 6-30 D. V. Paluskar. 6-50 to 9-55 As in Bombay 1. 9-55 Grace Bennett. 9-40 Major Weber and his Orchestra. 9-50 Adi Engineer. 10 Lyddey Barnes and his Orchestra. 10-15 George Lester. 10-30 Late news. Close down.

Trichy Programme

266 metres (758 kc/s)

5p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-5 Learn to sing. 5-15 News in Tamil. 5-20 N. Venkatadri Iyengar. 6 News in English. 6-5 For the villages. 6-45 R. Gopalaswamy Chetty. 7-15 Four acres and a cow. 7-30 Announcements. 7-35 News in Tamil. 7-50 Emani Acuta Rama Sastri. 8-45 K. Gopalaswamy Chetty. 9-30 News in English. 9-45 Emani Achuta Rama Sastri. 10-30 Late news. Close down.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. For the countryside. 5-40 News in Bengali. 5-45 For the countryside. 6 News in English. 6-10 Raktajaba. 7-35 Maya Pal. 7-50 The Mystery Box. 1. 8-5 Pick Me Up. 3. 8-20 Sushila Sen. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 Soldier's Tales. 4. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-45 Taj Mahal. 10-30 Late news. Close down.

Calcutta II—Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

8 to 9-30 As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 A selection.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. Gauhar Sultan. 6-23 Bhushan. 6-30 Hamara Panchayetghar. 7 Mohan Lal Kool. 7-15 Let us tell you a story. 7-25 Gauhar Sultan. 7-35 Mohan Lal Kool. 7-40 Tu Meri Aur Dunya Teri. 8 Fictitious persons of history. 8-15 Gauhar Sultan. 8-25 Mohammad Ashraf. 8-30 Mohan Lal Kool. 8-45 Qadir Bukhsh. 8-48 Gauhar Sultan. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-30 News in English. 9-45 Music. 9-50 Mohan Lal Kool. 9-55 Gauhar Sultan. 10-5 Duet. 10-10 Mohan Lal Kool. 10-15 Gauhar Sultan.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Children's Educational Broadcasts. 4-5 Things of interest. 4-5 Famous Leaders Julius Caesar. 4-15 Song story in Tamil. 4-20 Group singing. 4-30 From the nursery. 5 Carnatic Orchestra. 5-10 News in Telugu. 5-15 News in Tamil. 5-20 S. Janaki Ammal. 6 News in English. 6-5 Pudukotah Subramanya Iyer. 6-45 S. Janaki Ammal. 7 Heart and head. 3. 7-15 Market rates and announcements. 7-20 News in Telugu. 7-35 News in Tamil. 7-50 Master Balachandran. 8-20 S. S. Mani Bhagavathar. 8-50 Master Balachandran. 9 Service. 2. 9-15 Local news and announcements. 9-20 News in English. 9-45 S. S. Mani Bhagavathar. 10-30 Late news. Close down.

Madras II—Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 to 5-5 As in Madras 1. 5-5 For rural areas only. 6-20 Film Duets. 6-35 Do you know this? 6-45 to 9-50 As in Madras 1. 9-50 European programme. 9-50 Inside Asia. 10-35 Late news. Close down.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s)

5-30 p.m. Hameedan Bai—Light music. 5-50 Ibrahim Khan—Light music. 6 to 6-30 For Children (Urdu) Music. 6-30 Master Basvaraj—Light music. 6-50 I. Khan—Light music. 7 Studio Orchestra—'Pardi Paki'. 7-10 'The purpose of education' by Prof. A. Sarvari. 7-25 Hameedan Bai—Light music. 7-40 Master Basvaraj—Light music. 8-45 Ibrahim Khan—Light music. 9-05 Master Basvaraj—Light Classical songs. 9-25 Hameedan Bai—Light music.

N. Y. Cotton Reacts After Reaching New Highs

IMPRESSIVE RISE IN ALEXANDRIA PRICES

Freight Difficulties Tell On Liverpool

Bombay: November 18.

The approach of December cotton theoretical loan repossession level is causing hesitancy. The Department of Agriculture is reported to have placed cotton sales under the cotton export subsidy at 3,760,000 bales between 27th July and 15th November.

The New York Market opened very steady and prices touched new high levels for the movement on the firmness of foreign markets, active Bombay buying of March, Liverpool and Wall-Street buying and scarcity of offerings. The market then quietened. Prices thereafter sagged on realising and hedging with no follow-up from foreign buying meeting continued price fixing. Finally local selling developed due to easiness of securities.

At the opening December was quoted 7 points up at 9.71 which was a new high level but later prices declined on increased selling. December was quoted at 9.61, which was the lowest level and the market closed at a decline of 4 points to a rise of 3 pts. Spot cotton prices closed 2 pts down at 9.55c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market after firm opening declined on long liquidation and closed at a loss of 2 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 9.71c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 8 points with January 6.64. There was speculative buying on freight difficulties and firmness of overseas advices. Bombay and straddle buying against Uppers absorbed light hedge selling and profit-taking. Later there was Bombay liquidation and hedging. Trade calling and local buying on easier sterling met hedging. The market closed at a net rise of 4 to 7 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 7.10d. per lb

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was steady and Giza futures advanced 9 points. Uppers futures closed 10 to 7 points higher. The Alexandria cotton market was strong with impressive buying. Sakels futures advanced 100 to 75 points and Ashmouni futures gained 34 to 29 points.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York December highest 9.72+07 (10 a.m.), lowest 9.61—03 (2-55 p.m.)

Liverpool January highest 6.67+11; lowest 6.60+04.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York.—Market may go higher on fixations until December notice day.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

"Cotton heavy price fixations advancing more although new business lacking hedges depressing distants. May go higher on fixations until December notice day with continually widening differences, but afterwards differences March, May July might narrow again temporarily."

NEW YORK COTTON

New Contracts

New York: November 17.

December	9.84+03
January	9.68—04
March	9.64—01
May	9.40—04
July	9.11—03
October	8.41+03

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Nov. 18.
To-day's Closing.

October	—
December	9.67
January	9.58
March	9.45
May	9.25
July	8.94
Middling spot, nominal	9.88

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Nov. 18.

October	—
December	9.75
January	9.66
March	9.55
Middling spot, nominal	9.76

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Nov. 18.

	Bales.
Day's receipt at all U. S. Ports	22,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	31,000
Day's exports to the Continent	9,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	Nil.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Nov. 18.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.02/4.04
Paris	176/177
Berlin	unquoted.
Madrid, seller	38.30*
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Amsterdam	7.52/7.58
Brussels	24.35/24.60
Milan	76.75*
Berne	17.80/17.95
Copenhagen	20.25*
Stockholm	16.70/16.90
Oslo	17.50/17.70

* Unofficial.

LONDON SEEDS.
London, Nov. 18.

Rozario santa fe, Dec. quoted	20/6
Barletta russo	unquoted.
South Australian, dec. quoted	19/9

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: November 18.

Yesterday London Gold prices remained unchanged at £8/8/0. London/Paris Exchange rate was 176 to 177. Dollar/Sterling cross rate was 4.02 to 4.04 in London and 3.90 1/4 at New York. London Silver prices advanced 1/16d. at 23 5/8d. for spot and forward gained 1/16d. at 23 7/16d. India bought. Speculators sold. Business was small. The market was quiet. New York Silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents Shanghai T T on London was quoted 4 5/64. London/Bombay spot silver parity was Re. 61/6/6 and forward was Rs. 61/9/0 Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 26/11. The weakness in Sterling in New York had better effect and Silver advanced to Rs. 61/15, but later declined to Rs. 61/12 on scattered realising. Gold was quietly steady. Quotations were as under:—

	GOLD Rs.as.ps.	SILVER Rs.as.ps.
Ready	41 12 0	62 0 0
Kartak Dely.	41 13 0	62 2 0
Kartak Tejimandi	0 4 0	1 5 0
Magsar Dely.	41 13 6	62 6 0
Magsar Tejimandi	0 12 0	2 12 0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: November 17.

Broach April/May highest 227; lowest 225; closing 225 1/2.

Oomra Dec/Jan highest 211 1/2; lowest 209 2/4; closing 210.

Oomra March highest 211 1/4; lowest 209 1/2; closing 210.

Bengal Dec/Jan highest 170 1/2; lowest 169 1/4; closing 169 3/4.

Bengal March highest 172; lowest 170 5/4; closing 171 1/4.

Night session: Broach April/May opened Rs. 225 1/2; highest Rs. 226 1/2; lowest Rs. 225 1/2; closed Rs. 226 5/4.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Nov 18

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper 87/14; 4 per cent 1960/70 109/8; 5 per cent 1945/55 109/12

BANKS

Bank of Baroda 97; Bank of Hindusthan 26; Bank of India 134; Central Bank 31/14; Imperial Bank F P 1427/8; Imperial Bank P P 533/8; Indian Overseas Bank 47; Reserve Bank 102/12; Union Bank 5/8.

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles 425; Ambica 235/10; Arun 218/12; Arvind 1190; Asok 196/4; Bharatkhand Textiles 1925; Bombay Dyeing 581/4; Buckingham and Carnatics 200; Calico 125/2; Central India 308/2; Century 315/10; Colaba 171/14; Elgin 145; Gokak 191/4; Hukumchand 165/10; Indore Malwa 42/8, Jubilee 263/12; Khatau Makanji 132/8; Kohinoor 558/12; Laxmi Cotton 805; Madhusudan 200; Marsden 102/8; Morarji 147/8; Mysore 103/8; Nandlal Bhandari 77/4; New Great 330/10; Raipur 680; Rajnagar 165; Sajjan 97/8; Sassoon and Alliance 80/8; Sholapur 3060; Simplex 165/3; Swadeshi 293/12; Vishnu 1147/8.

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord 1447/8; Tata Hydro Ord 130/10; Tata Power Ord 1260.

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics 140; Ajmer Electrics 10/8; Amalgamated 10/10; Bombay Suburban 165; Bombay Tram 135/10; Lahore Electrics 235; Surat Electrics 152/8.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown 540; Associated Cements 153/12; Belapur 228/2; Bombay Burma New 179/6; Bombay Burma Old 552/8, Bombay Steam 293/2; Bombay Telephone 81/12; Br. B Petrol 5/6; Burma Corporation 5/13; Dalmia Cement 10; Indian Bleaching 112/8; Industrial Investment Tr 43/8; Indian Radio Ord 405; Indian Radio Defd 400; Indian Copper 2/8; Indian Iron 39/9; Mysore Sugar 37; Port Canning 73/13; Premier Construction 76/12; Rohtas Industries 21; Scindia Steam 24/1; Shivrajpur 47/12; Steel Corp. of Bengal 19/1; Tata Oil 47; Tata Steel Ordy 376; Tata Steel Defd 1875.

JUTES

Birla Jute 25/4; Howrah 63/2; Hukumchand 8/1; Kamarhatty 613; Kankinarrah 605; Lawrence 514; Reliance 72.

PEPPER AND GINGER MARKET

Bombay: November 18.

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.):

	Rs.as.ps.
Pepper ready Allepey per candy	96 0 0
Pepper ready Calicut per candy	95 0 0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th per candy	99 8 0
Pepper ready Lampong in C. I. F. per cwt.	12 12 0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt.	17 0 0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt.	18 8 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th per cwt.	22 8 0

COTTON PARITY

Approximate diff. Broach:—
April/May, Liverpool May 135 pts.
April/May, New York May 52 pts.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: November 18.

Following a decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 226 for Broach A/M. delivery, but weakness in Sterling to 3.90 in term of Dollar stimulated buying in the local market. The general feeling being bullish the market quietly responded to constructive advices and prices after opening at Rs. 227/12 declined to Rs. 227 on scattered realising. Later on there was active professional buying and prices advanced to Rs. 232 which was a new high level. Later on there was some realising and prices sagged to Rs. 230/8. The undertone of the market was firm and it appears that with the present temper of the market prices will be pushed up.

Later on there was extensive buying and prices advanced to Rs. 234/8. Liverpool market was closed to-day. It appears that straddles are now again caught in the wrong box and there was extensive Calcutta buying on firmness of jute. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.as.ps.
F G M G Broach:—	
April/May	234 12 0
Fine M G Oomra:—	
Dec/January	217 12 0
March	218 0 0
F G M G Bengal:—	
Dec/January	177 12 0
March	179 4 0

American Cotton Figures

F. P. Bales.	1939-40	1938-39.
Receipts to date 17-11-39	3484000	2534000
Receipts yesterday 17-11-39	59000	40000
Exports to date 17-11-39	2091000	1457000
Stock at Ports 10-11-39	2892000	3203000
Stock at Interior Towns 10-11-39	3541000	3502000
Stock at Liverpool 10-11-39	.....	1098000
Visible Supply 10-11-39	.....	8074000
Quantity in sight 10-11-39	6731000	5866000
Quantity out of sight 10-11-39	.....	3411000

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay: November 18.

	Sup.	Fine.	F G Good
M G Bengal U P	182	179	176 173
M G Punjab	182	179	176 173

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay: November 18.

Bengal Fine new crop 175-76.
Bengal Fine Nov. +4; Dec. +3 1/2.
Punjab Fine new crop 178/79; Nov. +4 1/2, Dec. +4.
C. P. 1 new crop 230-32; Nov. +17; Dec. +14.
C. P. 2 new crop 224-26; Nov. +12; Decr. +6.
Berar new crop 220-22; Nov. +8; Dec. +4.
Khandesh new crop 217-18.
Jalna/Sailu new crop 218-19.
Ahmednagar new crop 218-19.
Broach Febry. +4 1/2.
Punjab 4 F Decr. +18/20.
Punjab 289 F Decr. +83/55.
Sindh N T new crop 269/72; Decr. +41/42.

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay: November 18.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Septr. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		2,615	461
Central India		6,703	30,103
Barsi and Nagar	259	14,830	4,787
Hyderabad-Gaorani			254
Berar	194	9,312	8,209
Central Provinces		2,075	10,392
Total Oomras	453	35,535	54,205
Dholera		4,559	28,662
N.-W. Provinces	181	15,313	2
Rajputana		4,852	3,507
Sind-Punjab		76,701	34,260
Broach		111	9,860
Coompta and Dharwar		11,342	8,033
Westerns-Northerns		9,208	5,[illegible]
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		25	1,387
American		123	512
Egyptian, African and Sudan	369	85,673	96,475
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	200		
Total	1,223	241,822	241,749
Arvd. by road to 16th Nov. '39	22,300		

Exports From Bombay

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to Nov. 16 This year.	Last year.
Europe	4,210	17,098	38,902
Japan and China	400	176,673	219,100
Coast Ports		6,390	9,577
Up-country by Rail		87,291	69,399
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		18,446	16,831
Total	4,610	305,898	353,809

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York: Nov. 17.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report of the New York Stock Exchange:—

(In Dollars).

Amr. For. Pow. 5 per cent. Deb. 62; Amr. For. Pow. 7 per cent Pfd. 28; Elec. Pow. and Lt. 7 per cent Pfd. 31 1/4; Amr. Pow. and Lt. 5 per cent Pfd. 44; Elec. Bond and Share Common 3 1/2; Elec. Bond and Share 5 Pfd. 58; Amr. Tel. and Tel. 169 3/8; Sun Life of Canada 300; Western Union Telg. 28 1/4; Union Pacific 100 1/2; New York Central R R 20; Amrex Corporation 16 1/4; Union Carbon and Carbide 88; Reynolds Tobacco B 40; Texas Corporation 45-3/4; United States Steel 70 3/8; Bethlehem Steel 83 1/2; Alleghany Ludlum Steel 23; Republic Steel 24; National Steel 75; Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt 8; Int. Nickle of Canada 39 3/4; Anaconda Copper Mining 32 1/8; Chrysler Motors 86 1/2; General Motors 54; General Electric 39 5/8; Woolworth 40; Socony 12 7/8; Consolidated Oil 7 3/4; Chase National Bank 35 1/4; National City Bank of New York 28 1/4.

Turnover 770,000 shares

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: November 18.

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 58.
Copper Sheets Rs. 80.
Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York: November 17.

	Season to-date.	This week.	Corresponding Season 1937/8.	Week 1938.
Total in sight (excluding linters)	7,252	501	6,090	240
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	5,236	332	2,532	162
Exports from U. S. Ports	2,094	99	1,454	140
Of which to Japan	271	56	516	28
Of which to China	101	10	8	3
Of which to Great Britain	674	Nil.	160	25
Of which to Germany	39	Nil.	229	6
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stocks at U. S. Ports	—	3,002	—	3,179
Stock at U. S. Interior towns	—	3,547	—	3,514
World's visible supply	—	—	—	10,099
Of which American cotton	—	—	—	8,077
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	—	—	3,648	237
Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,465	211	2,498	123

N. B. All in bales 500's omitted.
Certificated Stocks 18,000 bales.

Long Liquidation At Higher Levels In Shares

COTTON AND STEEL SHARES STEADY

Bombay Steamer Better

Bombay: November 18.

The local Share Bazar opened steady today, but with renewed realising prices reacted to yesterday's closing level and steadied with a moderate turnover.

As pointed out before the market is correcting overbought state while steady flow of realising is keeping prices down, there does not seem any change in the general sentiment which remains moderately bullish.

The market seems now two-sided affair as long liquidation is improving the technical situation while professional operators are inclined to await further political developments both here and abroad.

With Europe's waiting war not providing any inspiration and buying urge chilled by further talk of business recession shortly, profit-taking developed on Wall-Street market on Friday with the market closing fractionally irregular. However, the fact that important holdings are still intact despite the recent stalemate is viewed as constructive. U. S. Steel shares declined 1 1/2 at 70.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay: November 18.

Bombay Dyeing (976/4) 992, 977, 983, 972, 982.

Century (315) 316, 322, 316, 317, 314, 317, 316.

Central India (307) 315, 312, 314, 306, 309, 308

Kohinoor (357) 362, 363, 358, 360, 355, 364, 360.

New Great (328) 335, 330, 326, 330, 331.

Simplex (105/8) 107, 105, 106, 104, 106.

Swadeshi (291) 296, 299, 292, 294.

Associated Cement (134/4) 135, 135/4, 133/8, 134/8, 134/4.

Andhra (1,450) 1,450.

Tram Ord. (126/8) 126

Tata Hydro (151) 151.

Tata Power (1,262/8) 1,260, 1,262, 1,256, 1,262/8.

T. Steel Defd. (1,872/8) 1,890, 1,887, 1,902, 1,895, 1887, 1870. 1872, 1865, 1877; 1875; 1877.

T. Steel Ord. (376) 378, 381, 379, 380, 375, 377

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (134/4) 134/8, 134/4.

Bellapur (230) 230, 226, 227, 228/8.

B. Steam (284) 302, 297, 290, 293.

B. Burma (557) 560, 565, 552, 557, 555.

3/8. Anaconda Coppers lost 1/2 at 32 1/8. General Motors shares closed one dollar down at 54.

At present speculative purchases are having greater influence in every local market and prices are moving up, but Share Bazar seems very cautious and outside operators are not allowed free hand to unsettle the price structure. The price movement is more or less regular and orderly and healthy state is maintained. But we must not forget that the present boom is purely due to war in Europe. Thus the long range outlook will depend upon political developments in Europe. At present reactionary feeling continues with moderate realising.

Tata Steel Defd. shares opened to-day at Rs. 1890 and advanced to Rs. 1902, but later reacted to Rs. 1895 and finally closed at Rs. 1877 or at a rise of Rs. 5. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 378 and after advancing to Rs. 381 declined to Rs. 375 and closed at Rs. 377.

Cotton Mill shares were quietly steady. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 992 and after declining to Rs. 972 rallied to Rs. 982. Century shares closed at Rs. 315 and Kohinoors at Rs. 360. Cements were dull at Rs. 134/4 and Bombay Burmas closed at Rs. 555.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay Nov. 18.

100	Ahd. Advance	310 0
250	BOM. DYEING	982 8
100	CENTURY	316 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	308 8
100	COLABA	172 0
250	David	40 0
100	Coorla	100 0
250	Dawn	310 0
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0 9 3
100	Finlay	133 0
100	GOKAK	191 8
1000	Hindustan	1,795 0
100	Indore	43 0
100	Khatau	122 8
100	KOHINOOR	360 0
250	Laxmi	505 0
250	Madras United	25 0
100	MORARJI	146 0
250	Model	62 0
50	MYSORE	90 0
200	NEW GREAT	331 0
100	Osmanshahi	43 12
100	PHOENIX	270 0
25	Sassoon Silk	80 8
1000	Sholapur	3035 0
50	SIMPLEX	106 0
100	SWADESHI	294 0
100	SWAN	124 8
500	Vishnu	1,147 8
1000	Western	855 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay Nov. 18.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 88/8
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 88
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 90
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100/10
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 83-8
3 1/2 1947/50 Loan 97/10
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 103
4 per cent 1960/70 100-8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 105
5 per cent 1940-45 Loan 102

TAXFREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 109-12
4 per cent 1953/62 Mysore Loan 103-1
5 per cent 1955 Mysore Loan 114

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 95-8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 95
6 per cent M Deb 1959 105
6 per cent M Deb 1954 115/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 115/8
Tone:—Steady.

COMMODITIES STRONG

Sensational Rise

BOMBAY, Nov. 18.

As a result of impressive and extensive speculative buying in commodity markets prices registered phenomenal advances Castorseeds gained Rs. 5 to Rs. 55/12 and Cotton rose Rs. 9 to Rs. 235. Wheat Linseed groundnuts and Castorseeds were firm. Calcutta Jute prices again rose and there was extensive speculative Calcutta buying in local markets.

MONEY MARKETS

Bombay: November 18.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/8 15/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 Two months.
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 To end Febv.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 One month
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month.
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 9/32 Two months.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 334
Bank's buying T T 328
Bank's buying D D 327
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1295
Bank's buying T T 1335
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 81 1/8
Bank's buying T T 79 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days 79 1/8
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 55 3/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 54 7/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 32
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D .....
CROSS RATE—
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 18th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/5 9/16 18th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 7/16 18th inst.
Java/London 7.46/56 18th inst.
New York/London 3.90 1/8 17th inst.
London/New York 4.02/4 17th inst.
London/Paris 176/7 17th inst.
London/Italy 77.50 17th inst.
London/Belgium 24.35/65 17th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.80/95 17th inst.
London/Stockholm 16.70/90 17th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.53/68 17th inst.
London/Berlin —
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £8-6-0 16th inst.
Gold £8/8/0 17th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 5/16 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 3/8 17th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 3/8 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 7/16 17th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 17th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/4 per cent 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/4 per cent 17th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 5/8 per cent 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 5/8 per cent 17th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 months 1 3/4 per cent.
6 months 2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay: November 18.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s. Decr. 116; Febry. 116; April 117.

Yarn No. 10 1/2s. Decr. 135; Febry. 135; April 137.

Yarn No. 20 1/2s. Decr 168; Febry. 171; April 173

Yarn No. 40s. Decr 235; Febry. 235; April 236.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool: November 17.

Upp. Spot 7.70+16; November 7.37+10; January 7.39+10; March 7.43+9; May 7.47 +9; July 7.50+7; October 7.45+7.

Giza Spot 8.04+13; November 7.72+9; January 7.85+9; March 7.96+9; May 8.07+9; July 8.17+9; October 8.18+9.

The All-India Industrial & Agricultural Exhibition

WILL BE HELD ON

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST LAND

(AREA ABOUT 2 MILES) AT BALLYGUNGE, NEAR LAKE, for 2 MONTHS

OPENING DEC., '39 UNTIL JANUARY 1940

OBJECT OF THE EXHIBITION TO IMPROVE

COMMERCE, TRADE, INDUSTRIES AND AGRICULTURE OF INDIA

For Particulars:—
PEOPLES' INDUSTRIAL BANK LD.,
31, Dharamtala Street.
PHONE:—CAL. 324.

D. SEN, Hony. Secretary,
Executive Committee.

Published by General Publicity.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	H. M.	H. M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	6 40	20 10
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Dadhwar Lucknow (Express)	6 13	23 20
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	9 10	17 40
Madras Express	10 15	14 25
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	12 35	17 20
Nagpur Express	15 0	20 85
Poona Fast Pase	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 08
Allahabad Express	21 0	6 15
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)		17 15
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)	10 35	

(N.B.—Deccan Queen as regular week-end service is discontinued upto 30-4-1940, but it will be run only before and after important holidays.)

6 40

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M	Dep. H. M
Ahmedabad Passenger	8 33	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	7 25	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	6.45	21 30
Kathiawar Mail	6.47	21 15
Frontier Mail	8 18	21 15
	(Mon).	(Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 4[illegible]	18 [illegible]
The Flying Ranee Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	23 30
Kathiawar Express	18 46	8 45

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday this train will run on Tuesday

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for London)	9-40

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Iqbal's Last Resting-Place

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—After the death of Dr. Muhammad Iqbal a proposal was made to the effect that a suitable mausoleum would be erected at his last resting-place. A committee was also formed to prepare the details of the entire project. This Committee then issued an appeal for Rs. 25,000 and now when more than a year has passed, only a little more than Rs. 3,000 has been collected. If the ardent admirers of Dr. Iqbal proceed at this rate, we may expect that after full eight years they will be able to collect the desired amount. Is it not a matter of shame for the people of the Punjab not to have been able to collect a paltry sum of Rs. 25,000 for erecting a mausoleum for a man who was their pet as long as he lived. The friends and admirers of Dr. Iqbal consist of rich zamindars like Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Malik Omar Hayat Khan Tiwana, Qizilbash, Daulasana and many others. Cannot they spare a few thousands for the sake of a friend? Iqbal does not care for mausoleums which are built with "slabs of marble." He always hated these things, but when the people announce that they will do such and such a thing, they must do so in time and with a good grace. These little things show our weakness of character. If the people of the Punjab are unable to do it single-handed, they must throw open the subscription list to the other provinces as well, so that a plain mausoleum compatible with the Poet's ideals may be built at an early date.—Yours, etc.,

"ANTI-HUMBUG."

Bombay, Nov. 18.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Tramway Stand

S. J. BANAJI says:—"The stand opposite the Sassoon Building, near Rampart Row, for tram cars going to Gowalia Tank Road, or to Tardeo should be opposite to the Cama Oriental Institute."

The Congress And Next Step

D. H. BACH says:—"British "Yes" or British "No" we must have unity for its own sake."

Cama Oriental Institute

S. J. BANAJI suggests that the members of the Cama Oriental Institute at least should have some sort of facility at the function to be held under the auspices of the Cama Institute."

Love Your Language

VED PRAKASH DUSAJ says: "We are fast forgetting our own sweet native languages and are gradually inclining towards English, which is a tongue foreign to us, and through which our country can never benefit."

"Basis Of Indian Architecture"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A friend has just sent me a cutting from your paper of the 6th October containing a letter by Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterjee entitled "Basis of Indian Architecture." In this letter the writer mentions my "recent criticism of the Back Bay buildings." I beg to inform you that I have never expressed opinions in the sense there ascribed to me nor made any utterance of that type. In fact I regard recent Bombay architecture as one of the most successful experiments in the creation of a modern building style in this country.—Yours, etc.,

DR. HERMAN GOETZ.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

WAR BOARD FOR U. P.

Ex-Ministers To Be Invited To Serve

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

The new Provincial Government appears to be taking a lead in the formation of what is called "a War Board" for the prosecution of war. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru saw the Governor a few days ago. Although his visit is said to be mainly connected with the Employment Tax Bill which is under consideration of the Governor-General, it is believed Sir T. B. Sapru discussed the present constitutional crisis and the question of War Board also with the Governor.

The plan of the Government appears to be to associate non-Officials with the War Board. Congress having gone out of office, the new Government is trying to enlist support of non-Congress leaders with a large following:—It is stated the Governor himself might be the Chairman of the War Board, though nothing is definite yet. The Board is likely to consist of 30 members and will include ex-Ministers (not Congress of course) like the Nawab of Chhatari and Sir J. P. Srivastava.

In this connection a convention followed in England has been quoted, viz., ex-Ministers do not accept membership of any committee, the Chairman of which is a permanent official. If this view prevails, no permanent official may become President of the War Board.

The attitude of the Muslim League towards the proposed Board is said to be still indeterminate. In view of the resolution of the League Working Committee at Delhi, the opinion seems to be divided whether Leaguers can serve on the Committee.

U. P. Congress Cabinet's Activities And War Board

LUCKNOW, Nov. 18.

The assurance that the present Government would not try to minimise the activities of the Congress Ministry was given by Mr. M. H. B. Nethersole, I.C.S., of the projected U. P. War Board, while speaking to Lucknow journalists numbering about 40, this afternoon. He is leaving for Cawnpore on Monday next and will be at Allahabad on Tuesday or Wednesday.—United Press.

HEAVY SLIPS ON NILGIRI RAILWAY

PODANUR, (Madras Presecy.) Nov. 16.

Further heavy slips are reported to have occurred between Kallar and Adderley on the Nilgiri Railway.—United Press.

INDUSTRIAL COURT

Bombay Workers' Pleas

(From A Correspondent.)

The appeals to the Industrial Court against the Standing Orders for operatives settled by the Commissioner of Labour were taken up for hearing on 14th and 15th inst.

Mr. G D. Ambedkar of the Kamgar Seva Sangh, Parel, appeared in the Court on behalf of the workers in one of the appeals. Sir Jamshed Kanga appeared and conducted the appeals on behalf of the Mill-owners' Association.

The workers objected to the class of 'probationers' as suggested in the Standing Order No. 3 as they said it would unnecessarily create confusion and adversely affect the right of badli workers.

A case was sought to be made out in the appeal to provide for more days on which unclaimed wages should be paid.

There was a long discussion on Order No. 9 where workers have asked (i) for a longer notice than provided for under the Order to close night shift viz., 3 months where 1 month's notice is prescribed and (ii) a right to obtain the workers' consent in case of change-over from one shift to another.

Late coming is rare among the workers and Mr. Ambedkar suggested an amendment Order No. 10 in that behalf. According to the amendment, late coming upto 15 minutes could be only fined but worker would not be shut out.

Orders 11 and 12 provide for privilege and casual leave. Amendments were suggested to entitle workers for longer leave whenever they need, make extension of leave easier and remove restraints regarding limits of periods for casual leave. As no wages are paid for leave of absence and competent badlies are always available, there, was, it was argued, no justification for restricting the workers' right to proceed on leave for as much period as they desire to.

Under Order 19 a 14 days' notice for discharge is prescribed. The workers' point of view is to extend it to one month.

Amendments have been suggested in the list of misconduct for which fines can be imposed. Employers desired to fine for all strikes without notice but, it was argued on behalf of worwers that the Act allowed for strikes without notice after conciliation proceedings fail and, therefore, to fine them for that purpose would not be proper.

Besides arguing the points of appeal before the Court, Mr. Ambedkar opposed the appeals preferred by the Mill-owners' Association, seeking to amend the Standing Order, according to him to the detriment of the workers.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 4,980 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 7 hours. 4 mts. (I. S. T.) on Saturday, the 18th November, 1939.

WE CAN'T STAND WHEN VERY GROUND UNDER OUR FEET SHAKES

(Continued from page 10)

ment in full flood. If there is ideological conflict, it is all to the good that this should see the light of day and the people should understand it and decide. This should be so at any time, much more so on the eve of great happenings. No organisation can tolerate internal sabotage when it is thinking in terms of coming to grips with a powerful adversary. We cannot have indiscipline in our own ranks or a division of counsel when action calls us.

It becomes essential for us, therefore, to decide this issue with all clarity and definiteness. We have, of course, decided it so far as the Congress is concerned and we propose to hold by that decision. Any other course is ineffective and fraught with peril to the nation.

NO VARIETY OF METHODS

We must, therefore, stick, stoutly and wholeheartedly, to the method of non-violence and reject all substitutes that might be offered to us. We must remember that it is not possible to have a variety of methods functioning side by side, for each weakens and neutralises the other. We must, therefore, choose wisely and abide by our choice, not spoiling it by flirtation with other ways. Above all we must realise that non-violence is non-violence. It is not just a word to be used mechanically, when our minds function differently, and our mouths utter other words and phrases opposed to it, and our actions belie it. We have to be true to it in every way if we are to be just to it, to ourselves and to our cause.

Widespread Rain In South

POONA, Nov. 19.

Rainfall has been fairly widespread in Mysore, Malabar and North Madras Coast, and local in South Konkan and Madras Deccan. Scattered showers also occurred in South-East Madras, the East Central Provinces, Orissa and South Bengal.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—

Cocanada three inches; Nellore two; Masulipatam one and half; Bangalore one; Cox's Bazar, Trivandrum Cuddapah three-quarters; Chittagong, Marmagoa, Mysore, Chitaldroog, Vizagapatam half; Jagdalpur quarter.

RICE AND SUGARCANE CROP FORECAST

LUCKNOW, Nov. 18.

The following is the first intermediate forecast of rice crop for 1939:—

The rainfall during October was below the normal almost everywhere. Early paddy is reported to have been harvested. Late paddy is still in the fields and is reported to have suffered for want of rain in a number of districts. Slight attack of the Gandhi fly is reported from the Lucknow division. The outturn will be less than 82 per cent. of the normal as reported in the first forecast.

The second intermediate forecast of the sugarcane crop for 1939 says that there is little to add to the second forecast, except that October was drier than usual almost all over the Province and that Red Rot has showed itself more widely since then. In addition to the Eastern districts where the damage from Red Rot is extensive, stray fields have been affected by it in Kheri, Bara Banki and many districts of the Rohilkhand division. Pyrilla also has been reported from Basti and Gorakhpur in the east and Budaun and Moradabad districts in the west. It is probable that the outturn will be below 75 of the normal which was the estimate in the second forecast.—United Press.

COLBA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 19-11-1939:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .009 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 87.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 67.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.8 degrees 4.9 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.4 degrees 1.2 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 67 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 161 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 83 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10), 3.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 19-11-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.04 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.84 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

OVER TWO LAKHS OF RUPEES IN SCHOLARSHIPS

Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali's Help To Poor Students

The Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali owes its origin to the keen sense of service and co-operation evinced by a small band of public-spirited young men of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman community who decided on 11th May 1902, to pool their slender resources and then to appeal to the generous instincts of the community at large with the object of establishing an institution for the benefit of the poor and deserving students of both the sexes in the whole community.

In the first year of its existence, the Mandali secured the support of 65 ordinary members, while, at the close of the 37th year, the membership stands at 1,700, including 21 Patrons, 18 Fellows, 493 Life Members and 1,258 Ordinary Members.

The Mandali is registered under Act XXI of 1860, the following gentlemen comprising the Board of Trustees:

Sir Sitaram Patkar, Mr. S. A. Sabnis, B.A., LL.B. and Dewan Bahaur Dr. J. S. Nerurker.

WORK HITHERTO DONE

The Mandali has advanced during the last 37 years about Rs. 2,37,557 to 1,108 students from different parts of the country to enable them to pursue their courses of study in various directions

In 1920, a separate fund called "The Widows' Education Fund" was established in order to give pecuniary aid to poor and unfortunate widows of the community and 81 widows have so far availed themselves of this help to the extent of Rs. 23,620 and the fact that many of them have established themselves as useful and self-supporting members of the community has amply testified to the useful purpose served by this fund.

The reserve and memorial funds and other trust funds have aggregated to Rs. 2,08,903.

During the year ending 31st May 1939, scholarships to the tune of Rs. 14,425 were awarded to 231 students of both sexes, and still many applications had to be rejected.

The Managing Committee fervently hopes that the Mandali will receive the support of the generous minded members of the community in an increasing measure, in order that the useful work of the institution may continue on a wider and more satisfactory scale.

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Sensational Rise

Bombay, Nov 18.

The local Seeds market was strong with substantial advances on a wave of speculative buying. Castorseeds moved up by leaps and bounds while groundnuts followed but cottonseeds moved up slowly. The feeling is bullish but the market is becoming dangerous and sharp setbacks are not unlikely. It appears that bulls being in strong position will still raise prices to dizzy heights. Closing quotations were as under:—

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	Rs.	52	4 0
Highest		56	12 0
Lowest		52	4 0
Closing		56	0 0
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening		40	0 0
Highest		41	5 0
Lowest		40	0 0
Closing		41	1 6
Cottonseed Jan—			
Opening		25	1 0
Highest		25	8 0
Lowest		25	0 6
Closing		25	6 9

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: November 18.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt.:—
Ready (small grain) Rs. 18/4.
Ready (large grain) Rs. 18/6.
Shipment November Rs. 10/2 F B H.
Shipment December Rs. 10/4 F B H.
Indian Sugars Ready Rs. 17/10 to Rs. 18/2.
Tone:—Quiet.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria: November 17.

Sakel November		15.40+100
Sakel January		15.18+76
Giza November		13.65+39
Giza January		13.89+36
Ashmouni December		12.41+34
Ashmouni February		12.63+29

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Following is the statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on 10th November:—

		Rs.
1.	DEMAND LIABILITIES—	
	(a) In India	133,14,43,000
	(b) In Burma	7,08,12,000
2	TIME LIABILITIES—	
	(a) In India	96,37,62,000
	(b) In Burma	4,02,97,000
3.	CASH—	
	(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes:	
	(a) In India	5,23,58,000
	(b) In Burma	1,24,000
	(ii) Burma Notes—	
	(a) In India	22,000
	(b) In Burma	43,44,000
	(iii) Rupee Coin—	
	(a) In India	64,89,000
	(b) In Burma	1,48,000
	(iv) Subsidiary Coin—	
	(a) In India	33,89,000
	(b) In Burma	93,000
4.	BALANCES with Reserve Bank	17,93,73,000
5.	ADVANCES—	
	(a) In India	114,27,39,000
	(b) In Burma	3,71,32,000
6.	BILLS DISCOUNTED—	
	(a) In India	2,22,51,000
	(b) In Burma	17,00,000

SHIPPING NEWS

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

1,550 bales raw cotton, Chachatty and Thackersey Ltd., 150 bales gum, L. Ratansey and Co., 4,000 bales groundnut seed The Oil Seed Trading Co., Ltd., 638 bags soapstone, Shaw Wallace and Co., 40 cases cinema films, M. Mackenzie and Co., 5,132 bags myrabollams, H. Bhagwandas and Co., 11 bales cotton grey yarn, M. A. Al Abdul Razzak, 50 bales cotton grey yarn, C. Pitamber, 180 bags linseed, H. K. Kesharwalla, 205 bags fennel seed, H. K. Kesharwalla, 420 bags dill seed, S. M. Rajgor and Co., 180 bags dill seed, H. K. Kesharwalla, 30 boras henna leaves, D. Dwarkadas and Co., 10 bags Apricot kernals, E. Mavjee and Co., 668 bags catsicums, E. Mavjee and Co., 668 bags Myrabollams, P. Mathradas and Co., Ltd., 34 bags groundnut seed, H. K. Kesharwalla, 19 bales woollen carpets and rugs, Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd., 2,170 bags castor seed, L. Dryfus and Co., 2,372 bags linseeds, M. Bhuta and Co., 1,904 bags Myrabollams, J. Hasmukhlal and Co., 140 bags gum, E. Mavji and Co., 413 cases condiments, E. Spinner and Co., 54 cases bristles, D. Abraham and Sons, 60 bales cotton piecegoods, C. Pitamber, 2,490 bags myrabollams, P. Mathradas and Co., Ltd., 168 bags dill seed, H. Padamshi, 220 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

40 cases medicines, 30 ctn. Toys, 80 lse. Rubber tires, 699 lse. springs, 270 bags powdered glucose, 157 pkgs. corn flakes, 89 cases asbestos magnesia, 43 pkgs. gear frames, 96 pkgs. machinery, 2,413 bales cotton, 27 bales cotton fents, 50 cases wire nails, 40 ctns. glassware, 259 dms. asphaltum, 200 bales old newspapers, 319 pkgs. auto parts, 700 bags gum, 4,419 bags poppy seed, 138 cases stone tiles, 141 cases raisins, 108 jottas rose water, 97 cases apricot, 65 bdls. roots, 80 cases almond, 54 bdls. salted fish, 242 bdls. kishmish, 49 bags dry prawns, 3,555 bags dry dates, 150 cts. pomogranates, 130 bags tobacco, 577 bxs. wet dates.

INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

PROCEEDINGS OF ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING

The adjourned Ordinary General Meeting of the Indian Iron & Steel Company, Ltd., was held on Thursday, 16th November, 1939, at 11 A.M. at the Registered Office of the Company at 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.

Mr. Leslie Martin, the Chairman of the Company, presided.

In opening the proceedings Mr. Leslie Martin addressed the shareholders as follows:—

"Gentlemen.

With your permission I will take the notice calling this meeting as having been read. This meeting, Gentlemen, is the adjournment of the General Meeting called for the 27th September last.

Looking back now, possibly good has come out of what seemed rather unfortunate at the time as in the interval there has been opportunity for frank discussion and I hope a clearing up of many misunderstandings. Unfortunately, as a specific date for the adjourned meeting was not fixed, we have been obliged to go through the formalities laid down by our Articles of Association of giving notice to all our shareholders, which accounts for the fact that there has been such a long interval and to-day is the first day on which it has been possible to get members together.

No business other than the business set out in the original notice can be transacted to-day.

On the 27th September the first resolution to pass the Report and Accounts was lost on a show of hands; as you know, a poll was demanded but was not immediately taken and, accordingly, I have been advised that it is necessary to deal with the first resolution on the agenda paper today by means of a poll. This will be the first business of to-day, but it need not entail delay as members have already been handed voting cards and whilst the votes are being counted by the scrutineers, the rest of the business can be proceeded with.

Now, Gentlemen, there was, as those of you who were present on the last occasion know, a very large amount of discussion on a wide range of subjects, with which I dealt to the best of my ability at the time and in respect of which I informed shareholders that I was always available to any members who wished to further discuss matters with me. Since our last meeting, I have had the pleasure of seeing a number of shareholders—Mr. Chaturvedi has called on me and Mr. Mokand Lal, Mr. Masters and Mr. Bysack and several others. I have also had a visit from four or five members of the Stock Exchange Committee, and I hope that I have at least gone far towards clearing up what I think were many misunderstandings, and those possibly on both sides.

I have also had two friendly discussions with Rai Bahadur P. N. Mullick who took an active part in criticising the accounts at the last meeting. The Rai Bahadur who, owing to his having to attend an important Directors' meeting, tells me he cannot be with us this morning, has left with me a memo, setting out his views on the several questions raised which I have promised him shall have the careful consideration of the Board. I think and hope, however, that we are both agreed in the main that most of the criticism has been engendered by misunderstanding and that, as the result of what has transpired, there should be little chance of discord for the future. At any rate, I sincerely hope so.

At this stage I think it only right to say that there does seem to have been an impression abroad that we, as a firm, are not able to be approached by shareholders and are not sympathetic. How this can have happened I cannot think. It is, of course, far from the truth and for myself and my partners and seniors in the office I can only say that your interests are ours and that we are always available at any time to any shareholders, large or small, and that no one will ever find us unsympathetic.

I never resent criticism and would like to say that I am always ready to meet it and to give the utmost consideration to proposals or suggestions which may be made to me. There has, as I have said, been criticism of late, a great deal of which I am convinced is due to misunderstanding and undoubtedly aggravated by the controversy over the question of our decision not to declare an ad interim dividend in April last. This has not been helped by articles which have appeared from time to time. All I have to say with regard to this is that it would have been fairer had we been given an opportunity of putting forward our side of the question so that any comments would have been written after a consideration of both sides of the question. I should like to say again that it is, and will be, our policy in general to go into the figures as soon as these are available at the end of the Company's trading year and if the position allows, to make an interim payment. My partners and I are always ready to discuss any matters connected with the Company with individual shareholders at any time and, so far as possible in the interests of the Company, to supply any information for which a shareholder may in reason ask. All I ask so far as meetings are concerned, Gentlemen, is that if members require detailed information, they will send in specific questions to which they require answers before the meeting and give me the chance of having detailed answers prepared.

As the result of the adjournment, there has risen a further matter that I should mention which has given rise to concern in the minds of a number of shareholders and that is as to the persons to whom dividends are to be paid. You will see from the notices that the persons to whom dividends will be paid are those who were on the register on the 27th September last. This arrangement is in conformity with the Stock Exchange practice and also their wishes which they have expressed to me, as all shareholders who have sold their shares since the 27th September did so ex-dividend, that is to say, they allowed from the purchase price the amount of Rs. 1-8-0 per share being the dividend recommended and, on the basis that they, as sellers, would be receiving the dividend when paid by the Company. To this the Board is quite happy to agree and it is for you, Gentlemen, to give the necessary authority.

I do not think, Gentlemen, I need say much more. You have all received a copy of the proceedings of the first meeting which have been carefully prepared and present a summary of what took place. You have, also, had an opportunity of reading the remarks I then made which deal with the year's trading. At the same time as there are probably some shareholders who were not present at the last meeting. I shall be happy to answer any reasonable questions they may like to ask. Whilst I do not want to curb any shareholder anxious for information, I do not want further long discussions going over the old ground, of which I think we have all heard enough, but that is not to say, that I am not prepared to allow any discussion but I would ask any of you, Gentlemen, who may have remarks to make to be as brief as possible."

The Chairman then dealt with a few questions which were left unanswered at the last meeting and since asked in correspondence. The Chairman then stated that "the first business this morning is to take the poll on the first resolution. You all have voting cards which should now be filled in. I have arranged for a representative of our auditors to act as scrutineer. Now, Gentlemen, I shall be glad to deal with any questions whilst the cards are being filled in."

While the poll was being taken Mr. A. C. Bysack stated with the permission of the Chairman that the shareholders who dissented at the last Meeting had no quarrel with the accuracy of the accounts, but differed from the Board in respect of appropriation of the profits and questioned the necessity for the formality of taking a poll. He thought that the dividend of Rs. 1|8|- per share was too low and a greater amount should have been paid.

The Chairman in reply to Mr. Bysack explained that in view of the fact that the original resolution to pass the accounts had been lost on a show of hands, the taking of the poll was the only way in which this resolution could now be dealt with.

Major Hobbs advised the shareholders to accept the position and vote for the passing of the Accounts.

While the scrutineers were engaged in checking the poll cards, the Chairman continued the business before the Meeting.

The Chairman then proposed and Mr. Mokand Lall seconded "That the distribution of profits recommended by the Board be confirmed and a dividend on the Ordinary Shares at the rate of Rupees One Annas Eight per share be paid on and after the 16th November, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 27th September, 1939." CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Mr. Bysack proposed and Sir David Ezra seconded "That Mr. P. J. P. Thomas who retires, be, and he is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company." CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Mr. S. C. Ghosh proposed and Mr. M. N. Dutt seconded "That Mr. K. L. Jatia who retires from the Board in rotation, be, and he is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company." CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Mr. K. C. Khandelwall proposed and Mr. N. C. Ghosh seconded "THAT Mr. Carl Bendix who retires from the Board in rotation, be, and he is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company". CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Mr. J. Roy proposed and Mr. B. B. Banerjee seconded "That Sir P. P. Ginwala who retires from the Board in rotation, be, and he is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company". CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Mr. E. H. Staples proposed and Mr. C. C. Pal seconded "That Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, Peat and Co., be re-elected Auditors for the current year on the same remuneration." CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Major Hobbs, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks, congratulated the Chairman on the very amiable and courteous manner in which he had conducted the meeting and Hoped that cordial relations between the shareholders and the Management will continue, and that shareholders would never meet again in conditions worse than had existed at this meeting. The vote was carried with acclamation.

On completion of the poll, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, Peat and Co., the Scrutineers, handed the Chairman their certificate in regard to the poll taken on the first resolution, viz.:—

"That the Directors' Report, which has been circulated to the Shareholders, be adopted, and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1939, as published, be passed as correct."

The voting was as follows:—

For: 390,377.
Against: 6,030.

In announcing the results, the Chairman stated that he had had to reject proxies amounting to 34,988 votes in his favour which had been received too late to be taken into account. He then declared the resolution carried and the meeting closed.

KILLICK RAILWAY AGENCIES

Audited Returns Of Traffic

		For Aug. 1939.	Increase+ or Decrease— when compared with Aug. 1938.		Increase+ or Decrease— when compared with corresponding period of previous year.
				From 1-1-39 to 31-8-39.	
Tapti Valley Rly.	Rs.	1,42,697	—Rs. 17,217	Rs. 16,81,533	—Rs. 2,37,990
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly.	Rs.	56,229	—Rs. 12,287	Rs. 7,49,995	+Rs. 13,698
				From 1-4-39 to 31-8-39.	
Guzerat Railways	Rs.	19,146	—Rs. 8,748	Rs. 1,74,108	—Rs. 32,351
				From 1-10-38 to 31-8-39.	
Central Prov. Rlys.	Rs.	25,202	—Rs. 10,573	Rs. 4,97,365	—Rs. 72,825
Mandra Bhon Rly.	Rs.	12,062	—Rs. 2,138	Rs. 1,56,084	+Rs. 1,948
Sialkot Narowal Rly.	Rs.	30,567	—Rs. 3,233	Rs. 3,67,289	—Rs. 19,354

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LAST DAYS!
2 HOURS of magic entertainment unmatched since "Snow White"
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The WIZARD OF OZ
with Judy GARLAND Frank MORGAN Ray BOLGER Bert LAHR Jack HALEY
Directed by VICTOR FLEMING
Produced by MERVYN LeROY
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

BRAVE YOUTH
wins Love for a Prize!
ROXY
BOMBAY TALKIES'
Lyrical Romance
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.
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BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Sud 9, 1996.
Muslim: Shavvaal 8, 1358.
Parsi: Khordad 16, 1309.
Hightide: 5.45; 19.00.
Lowtide: —; 13.06.
Sunrise: 6h. 48m.
Sunset: 6h. 1m.

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Association, Mr. R. H. Haslam, Deputy Commissioner of Police on Special Duty for A. R P., will deliver a lecture on "Air Raid Precautions" in the Demonstration Hall of the Secondary Training College, Dhobi Talao, to-day at 6 p.m.

SREE RAMAKRISHNA NIRANJAN ASHRAMA

The opening ceremony of the 'Swami Nirmalananda Temple' at the Sree Ramakrishna Niranjan Ashrama, will be performed by Sreemat Swami Sukhanandaji, the president of the 'Dakshinathya Ramakrishna Mandalam' at 10 a.m. on Sukla Chathurdasi day (Monday, 25th November, 1939), Raja Saheb of Nilambur will preside over the public meeting.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

The following classes begin from today: Psychology, Radio Communication and Chemistry in Everyday Life in Wilson College at 6-30 p. m. German, Marathi Literature, Modern English Poetry and Hindustani (Urdu-Junior) in St. Xavier's College, Ram Mohan English School, the University, South Wing and Anjuman-I-Islam High School at 6-30 p. m. French and Librarianship in the University, South Wing and University Library at 6 p. m. and 6-15 p. m.

PRESIDENT OF RAMAKRISHNA MISSION

His Holiness Shrimat Swami Virajanandaji, President of the Ramakrishna Math and Mission, who arrived in Bombay on Saturday, will give a talk on his reminiscences of Swami Vivekananda at 7-40 p. m. on Tuesday the 21st Nov. in the hall of the library of the Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar. The function is open to the public.

Swami Virajanandji will give private interviews to spiritual aspirants between 8 and 9 a.m. and 7-30 and 8-30 p.m. daily, except when he is otherwise publicly engaged.

RAILWAY WORKERS FOR GENERAL STRIKE

The Managing Committee of the Parel Branch of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union met on Friday evening and unanimously endorsed the resolution that an All-India General Strike on Railways is the only solution for the realisation of the minimum demands of the Railway workers. This resolution is to be placed before the delegates to the Dhond Conference to be held on the 26th November, after which it will be recommended to the All-India Railwaymen's Federation for such action as may be necessary. The general condition on the Railways and All-India General Strike will no doubt be discussed at Lahore on 29th and 30th November in the session of A. I. R. F. Convention in view of the adamant attitude of the Railway Board to concede the minimum demands of the workers.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Frontier Marshal". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Suzannah of the Mounties". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Wizard of Oz". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—Uday Shankar. To-day at 6-30 p.m. only.
NEW EMPIRE—"Juarez". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Mother India". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"On the River". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"As You Please". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"In Search of Happiness". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kapal Kundala". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
LAMINGTON—"Kahan Hai Manzil Teri". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.

SAFETY OF HAJ PILGRIMS

Azad Muslim Conference Demands: Release Indian Seamen

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

Resolutions demanding from the British Government early steps to guarantee the safety of the Haj pilgrims this season, in view of the unsettled international situation and urging the British Admiralty to accept the demands of Indian seamen for increase in wages, as in the case of their European co-workers and release the 300 seamen confined in this connection, were adopted by the Azad Muslim Conference at a meeting held recently.—United Press.

PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

Subhas' Advice To Journalists

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

"If journalists feel that they have a mission to give a lead to public opinion by supplying correct news and views they must under the present circumstances decide their course of action."

Thus said Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose while addressing this morning a large number of Calcutta journalists at an informal meeting held under the auspices of the Indian Journalists Association.

Referring to the international situation, Mr. Bose who thought that India could not afford to keep herself isolated, observed that Indian journalists had a duty to perform at the present juncture. They must not be a party to the propaganda stuff being circulated from interested quarters and should publish only items having real news value.—United Press.

Investiture Ceremony

The Investiture ceremony of the Head Prefect of the Hume High School will take place on Friday 24th instant at 6-30 p.m. in the School Hall, Victoria Gardens Road Byculla, when Mr. R. P. Masani, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay will preside and perform the Investiture ceremony.

UNDER INDIAN AIRCRAFT ACT

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary republishes the following notification of the Government of India, Defence Co-ordination Department:—

For sub-rule (1) of rule 70, the following sub-rule shall be substituted namely:—

(1) No person shall without the previous consent in writing of the Central Government transfer or acquire any interest in any aircraft registered under the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934, whether the certificate of registration of such aircraft is in force or not, or in any part of an aircraft, or in any materials identified, under any system recognized by the Director of Civil Aviation in India, for the purpose of the construction of aircraft.

(1A) Any transaction effected in contravention of the provisions of sub-rule (1) shall be void and unenforceable.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 14th November 1939, an application from Mr. P. N. Chandavarkar for leave of absence from the meetings of the Board for about three months from 23rd September was sanctioned.

The Board approved the recommendation of the Finance and General Committee to discontinue after the current year the annual contributions made from the Port Fund to St. George's Hospital and Nursing Association for the treatment of seamen patients on the ground that St. George's Hospital did not admit Indian seamen not following the European mode of life.

Certain amendments of the Passage Rules were approved whereby future officers of non-Asiatic domicile recruited outside Europe would be entitled to passage concessions only if they were in receipt of similar concessions from their previous employers and if it can be prove that had they not been selected it would have been necessary to recruit other officers from Europe in their place.

OUT TO WRECK IMPERIALISM

Kher On Why Congress Ministries Resigned

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 18

The ministries were accepted by the Congress for the service of the people and for strengthening them; and the Congress gave up offices for the same purpose when they found that India was dragged into the war without being consulted, declared Mr. B. G. Kher former Premier of Bombay, addressing a public meeting this evening.

Mr. Kher said that the Congress had accepted ministries when assurances had been given that discreditionary powers of Governors would not be used. These assurances were faithfully carried out but provincial autonomy conferred by the Act of 1935 contained only two or four annas Swaraj in a rupee. It was to be wrecked and ended.

Mr. Kher added that they desired the destruction of imperialism and the establishment of Democracy in India at the end of the war. The communal problem was not peculiar to India. It had to be solved by Indians themselves. The Congress Ministries had not trampled on the rights of the minorities.

Mr. Kher hoped that India would be a free country shortly.—A. P.

"OUR AIM HAS ALWAYS BEEN TO SERVE MASSES"

Munshi On Vested Interests

BOMBAY, Sunday.

"Whatever little the Congress Ministry has been able to do during its term of office, is due to the goodwill of the people and the co-operation they have rendered us. We have not been able to do all we wanted to during the short term. But our aim has always been to serve the masses."

Thus observed Mr. K. M. Munshi, Ex-Home Minister of Bombay, addressing a distinguished gathering at the Chikitsa Samooha High School on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the Hind Sangitottejak Mandal.

Mr. Munshi continued that whatever the shortcomings of the ministry might have been, the masses had looked upon the members of the Congress Cabinet as their own men. The vested interests were no doubt bitter against the Ministry for not placating them. But a popular Ministry was not expected to act according to the wishes of vested interests.

Mr. O. D. Shah, president of Mandal welcomed Mr. Munshi.

ALL-ROUND PROGRESS

S. I. Co-operative Consumers' Society

A report on the working of the South Indian Co-operative Consumers' Society, Limited, Matunga, shows an all-round progress.

Sales during the half-year as detailed hereunder amounted to Rs. 72,068-11-9, compared to Rs. 71,709-5-9 during the corresponding period last year resulting in an increase of Rs. 359-6-0. Sales for the complete year ended 30-6-1939 were Rs. 1,47,350-13-4 as against Rs. 1,41,032-10-7 for the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 6,318-2-9 or 4.4 per cent (appx.)

THE LATE MADRIBEN

A Devotee To Art

The death, at an extremely premature age of Madriben removes from our midst one who had consecrated her life to Art and whose devotion to Art was something sublime. She studied Art in all its forms—music, painting and sculpture, and chose to make big sacrifices at the altar of the Art. Art is a jealous goddess and demands from its votaries all that they can give. The Commandment is: "Sell all thou hast; take thy Cross and follow Me". The same commandment applies to one who has chosen to worship at the altar of Art. Madriben lighted the lamps at this altar and cheerfully bore the cross for the cause she had considered sacred. The late Kanaiyalal Vakil, whose services to the cause of Indian Art too numerous to mention and will always stand as a memorial to him, encouraged her to develop her studies of Art, and her writings bear testimony to the success of this message and the fruitfulness of the inspiration. Her chastity of style in writing showed how much she had gained from her studies and her deft fingers showed how they could mould the clay to the vision that lurked in that frail figure. Her artistic creations had received high praise from critics and had got even medals from the Bombay Art Society. Her advice and suggestions were always ready to be given to the budding artistic and were found useful and important even by people advanced in the terpsichorean Art. She was perhaps the first and only woman sculptor in India, and had she not been laid down by her bad health she would have made a great name for herself and given to Indian Art a new direction and a new inspiration. Her companion-in-Art passed away two years back (he died on the 26th November 1937), and since then with all the frailty of her health she began collecting his writings for the purpose of publishing them in the form of books. The lamp, which was lighted in her would not be extinguished till she fulfilled, what she conceived to be her mission; and she devoted days after days and sometimes even nights to the collection of all the available materials. Practically for the last 1 1/2 years she was in bed, and for the major part of that in bed with a physical torture; and yet her command over her self and her will-power kept her almost cheerful and the dedication of her life to the great cause gave her a peace which was a peace "which passeth understanding." People who went to see her in her sick-room felt nervous themselves; but when they came out of the room after a talk with her, felt a quiet peace surging over them. She has been able to collect now all the writings of her companion-in-Art, and it is likely that all these will be published at no distant a date, as the friends of both will see that this rich treasure is not wasted in vain. Madriben has died, but has left behind a beautiful story of a life dedicated to Art, a consecration to high ideals and a life of service and sacrifice.

J. K. M.

MR. Y. K. SHUKLA.

Mr. Y. K. Shukla, the well-known local artist, has returned to Bombay after a year's stay in Italy. He had proceeded to Rome to prosecute his studies in fine arts, having been awarded a scholarship from the Oriental Institute for the Middle and the Far East, Rome. He has graduated with honours in decoration at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Rome, specialising in fresco-painting and tempera. He has also made a special study of the technique of etching and taken a course in Italian wood-engraving at the Government School of 'Xilografia' ('wood cut') in Rome.

He studied fresco and tempera painting under the guidance of the famous Academician, His Excellency Ferrucio Ferrazzi, and the art of etching and wood-engraving under such masters of their art as Umberto Principe and Attilio Giuliani of Rome.

During his studies in Rome, he had an exhibition of his painting at Perugia, in the province of Umbria, which in olden days was the seat of the famous Umbrian School of Italian painting. Recently, the Syndicate of Artists in Italy has offered to arrange a show of his paintings, etchings, and wood-cuts in the middle of January. It is hoped that this exhibition of Indian paintings will offer to the Italian public and art lovers an opportunity to see and appreciate the artistic endeavours of Modern India.

INDIAN NATIONAL SERVICE
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INTRODUCES NEW PACK
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1939

THE NEXT STEP

The Congress Working Committee, which is meeting to-day at Allahabad, is expected to decide what is to be the next step in the campaign of non-cooperation that has already begun with the resignation of all the Congress Ministries, it being assumed that there is no near prospect of an amicable settlement with the British Government. But it is not easy to decide upon the next decisive forward step immediately. So much depends upon the next step of the British Government in the present case. It is true that so far they have definitely refused to accept the Congress demand for a declaration of India's right to independence and self-determination. But it is permissible to hope that the Viceroy, who knows the real situation better than the British Government in England, is still exploring and has not exhausted the possibilities of a settlement. Secondly, a pretty large section of the British public, which has been grossly misled by the Government about the precise points at issue, is interesting itself in the Indian problem, and it is but fair to give it a chance of pressing for a settlement. The Congress, however, will not indefinitely delay its decision about the next step merely because some Britishers ask for more time. Already Gandhiji has, in his latest statement, given a warning to Britain in the following terms: "The Working Committee meets on the 19th instant at Allahabad to consider the next step. There should be no misunderstanding, therefore, about the issue. If there is to be a fight between Britain and the Congress, the world should know clearly what it is to be for." The Committee may be trusted to decide upon the next step without any avoidable delay.

Essential Conditions

In the current issue of "Harijan" Gandhiji reminds the public that "civil disobedience is by no means the next inevitable forward step" and that "it depends upon a variety of circumstances some of which I have already mentioned." The conditions which he has repeatedly emphasised are communal unity, unity and discipline in the Congress and acceptance by Congressmen of absolute non-violence as the "central fact of the civil disobedient technique." Most earnest attempts are being made to ensure communal amity. The Jinnah-Nehru talks are to be renewed very soon and other minority leaders have been invited to Allahabad to interview the Congress leaders or have been otherwise approached with a view to a settlement of the minority claims. It is not to be supposed that until all communal problems are completely settled there is to be no civil disobedience. But certainly a fair measure of communal amity is essential for the maintenance of a non-violent atmosphere without which civil disobedience cannot succeed, if it at all becomes possible. As regards Congress unity, it is not just at present such as would encourage Congress leaders to launch a nation-wide militant campaign. It is hazardous to suggest that a campaign itself will unify the Congress, when certain sections say that they will loyally participate in it only if it is acceptable to them and if what they call a fetish is made of non-violence, Gandhiji is emphatic in this matter and says: "The Congress has a double function. It is a democratic organisation in peace time. It becomes a non-violent army in war time. In its second capacity it has no voting power. Its will is expressed by its general whoever he may be. Every unit has to tender him willing obedience in thought, word and deed. Yes, even in thought, since the fight is non-violent."

Need For Non-Violence

Whatever compromises Gandhiji may allow on other points he would not compromise his insistence on non-violence. He does not expect an impossible standard of non-violence but he rightly insists that it is not enough for Congress civil resisters to be non-violent in their own resistance but that their example must ensure substantial non-violence among the public whom they claim to represent. Leaders cannot disclaim all responsibility for lapses in this respect on the part of those whom they claim to lead. Gandhiji is certainly not exaggerating the difficulties in the way of civil disobedience. In fact he says that, though "we may not precipitate civil disobedience whilst the Viceroy is making an effort to placate parties," the suspension "cannot be indefinite or even prolonged." The best way for Congressmen to shorten the period of suspension is to help earnestly in the fulfilment of the conditions that Gandhiji has always prescribed for the inauguration of civil disobedience on a large scale.

Italy's Warning

The Rome Radio's recent "warning" to Russia to leave the Balkans alone has been repeated in more plain terms by the *critica Fascista*. This rather important Italian paper declares: "If the Comintern hopes that by making use of revolutions of others or by the bait of an out of date (sic) social revolution to spread itself in the Balkans, it will have to fight against the ideas and battalions which have already fought Communism in Italy in Spain and elsewhere." Unless Russia decides not to call the Italian bluff and to leave the Balkans alone, an "intriguing' situation will be created not only in the Balkans but also in the whole of Europe, the reactions of which it is simply not possible to estimate.

In the meantime, the article in the *Critica Fascista* immediately reminds one of the Rome-Berlin Axis with its "achievements" in Spain—"achievements" which Herr Hitler was as loud in boasting as Signor Mussolini himself. And it pointedly emphasises the estrangement between Italy and Germany which has been growing during the last two months. Even more significant in this connection is the reported hint to Germany that Italy and Spain, too, are interested in the neutrality of Belgium and Holland! This hint is the measure of Herr Hitler's isolation. And it is also a tribute to the politico-economic offensive which his enemies are unostentatiously but steadily pursuing against him.

Running Amok

While reports of further peace proposals by the Sovereigns of the Low Countries are being denied and repeated, Herr Hitler is merrily continuing to violate their neutrality disregarding their protests. His 'planes regularly fly over neutral countries and are even reported to have fired at neutral 'planes in the performance by the latter of a legitimate and very necessary duty. Worse still, his inhumanity has again run amok as is evident from the tragedy that has overtaken a Danish ship. Herr Hitler is like a cornered animal and is over-doing himself. But he evidently does not realise that frightfulness usually recoils on the brutal perpetrator thereof.

Why Britain Must Fight It Out

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

LONDON (Delayed in transmission).

With the support of both parties of the Opposition, Mr. Chamberlain has rejected Hitler's offer of peace. No other answer was possible.

If we were to demobilise now, as he demanded, we should leave the Poles and the Czechs to his mercy. Our desertion would make him the master of Europe for a generation, or until he quarrelled with Stalin.

The conference he suggested would have been debarred from discussing the fate of a conquered Continent. It could only have talked about colonies, trade currency, and the humaner conduct of his future wars. This was a summons to surrender.

There is another view that deserves sympathetic attention. "Certainly", so it runs, "we cannot go into a conference on these terms. But might we not state our own conditions for a conference even to-day before the horror begins in earnest?

"We could not demobilise, but there should be an armistice. The conference would have to consider the future of the Poles and the Czechs; but, above all, we should lay before it our positive proposals for a lasting peace, which would have to include economic co-operation and disarmament, as well as some form of collective security. Finally, it is essential that the neutrals should attend it."

★

This is good sense. Spoken with humanity and sincerity, it might even have some effect on the mind of the German people. We deceive ourselves, however, if we imagine that Hitler would even consider such counter-proposals.

He has conquered the Czechs and Poles, and he will not surrender his prey to any conference. Imagine, however, the impossible. Suppose that he came into such a conference and put his signature to a reasonable settlement. How long could we trust the word of a man who has broken every promise he ever gave?

The settlement, if such a conference were possible, would depend for its value on the Governments that guaranteed it. If, jointly, they possessed overwhelming power, which they would certainly use, even Hitler might fear to break his word. But where will you find such powerful guarantors?

There are the French and ourselves, but that is all; possibly the Turks. Russia could not, and would not, do it, for she has pledged herself for ten years to join in no concerted action against Germany.

There remains the United States. She alone has the power, the liberty of action and the sense of justice to make such a conference a possible solution. One day, if she sees us in dire peril: one day, if she trusts some future British Government, as she does not trust the Ministry that brought us to this pass; one day she may do it. But certainly not to-day.

Until she calls such a conference, it could not promise us a peace that would be more than a truce between two aggressions.

We must steel ourselves, therefore, to meet the German attack, when it comes. With Russia helping the enemy, we have heavy odds to face. The military task alone calls for a more resolute and spirited Government than we have got.

This war, however, will be won as much by diplomacy as in the field. To hearten our own people, to win the active friendship of America, and to convince the German masses of our goodwill, we ought to state our aims much more persuasively, and in more detailed terms than Mr. Chamberlain has used.

Above all, we ought to send to Moscow the most influential and sympathetic envoy we can find, to talk politics as well as trade.

None of these steps is likely to succeed until we make a change in Downing Street. That is the first task which the Labour Party should set itself.

This is a hard saying, and I know that in many a reader's heart every instinct of humanity revolts against it.

I think that this is a short view, and I will try to make our position clearer by answering some criticisms of my previous articles.

★

The most obvious objection is that which our Communist comrades have discovered by a sudden revelation. This is, they say, merely another imperialist war, into which Mr. Chamberlain has led us, for the usual imperialist ends.

My memory is just a little longer. What I remember is that the call for resistance to Fascist aggression came, not from the Tories or the Imperialists at all, but from the three parties of the Left. The Communists voiced it with all their lungs. In the Russian language, the "Imperialist Powers" of to-day were then "the peace-loving Powers."

The amazing thing was that the Tories were so slow to see that their Empire routes might be endangered in Spain, as well as the future of democracy. So far from rushing us into war for an imperial rivalry, Mr. Chamberlain went on appeasing, until it was obvious that the patience of the man in the street would stand it no longer.

When at last the Premier made a stand, it was over Poland, a country in which Britain has no imperial interests, nor has the City any investments worth reckoning there. Notoriously property and finance have been all the while on the other side—for appeasement, for a deal, both with the Fuehrer and the Duce.

Another Communist critic accuses me of "muddle", because I sketched (as he put it) some "highly idealistic war aims," including a Federal Union and the ending of imperialism, and then frankly pointed out that Mr. Chamberlain is not the man to lead us into this "brave new world."

His conclusion was that I

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 4)

DEUTSCHLAND DAY BY DAY

(As Reported To Our London Correspondent)

Twenty-five per cent. of "serious" books are to be withdrawn from Germany's public libraries by order of the Chamber of Culture. Reason: They contain anti-Soviet propaganda.

A number of books showing how Soviet and Nazi aims meet are to be substituted.

"Mein Kampf" hitherto the Nazi Bible, is not to be issued any more from the public libraries. It is feared that passages in it might offend Hitler's new-found friend, Stalin. At the same time the ban on the sale of Russian books has been lifted. A commissioner, under the direction of the Fuehrer, is to produce amended editions of all anti-Bolshevik books.

The revised edition of "Mein Kampf," which is being hurried to press, will also exclude passages in which Hitler insisted that the German woman must vanish from factory life because her place is in the home. This expurgation follows recent conscription of women. More than 6,000,000 are in German factories.

* * * *

Germany is experiencing a great shortage of skilled worker, particularly in the iron and steel industry. The Berlin "Lokalanzeiger" has columns of "Hands Wanted" advertisements referring to this industry. The War Ministry is promising industrialists that their needs in unskilled labour, at any rate, shall be supplied from Polish war prisoners.

Germany is also returning to the employment of child labour on farms, according to an agricultural expert speaking on the German radio. "On my own farm, I employ children, whose average age is 12 years," he said. He admitted that the unskilled labour which many farmers were having to use was not at all successful, although many unskilled hands would have to be used this year.

* * * *

German employers are now forbidden to increase workers' pay. But textile makers are allowed to raise prices—and workers cannot buy textiles any more.

Moreover, workers are no longer allowed to leave jobs to take work at other factories. Employers and men are held jointly responsible for obeying the order.

* * * *

The confiscation began on October 1 of all wireless sets owned by Jews in Germany. The formal legality of this last robbery is preserved by a form which the Jews had to fill up giving particulars of their sets. The police then called and took away the sets in lorries.

In Prague the Jews had brought their sets to the synagogue, whence, however, they were removed later by the Gestapo. New registration cards have been given to Jews to fill up, and the questions on them suggest that the expected compulsory labour service is now imminent for the Jewish community.

All Slovakian Jews, under 50 years of age, who have not been mobilised, are to be sent to work camps and made to build roads. A new law in Slovakia gives the authorities the right to deprive of their Slovak nationality people who show hostility to the regime or take up service in foreign armies.

* * * *

Petrol is to be replaced by two sorts of gas in Germany—"propan" and "butan"—according to the "Koelnische Zeitung."

It is claimed that cars can be adapted to use the gas, which is said to be made from wood, coal and peat.

* * * *

News of two mysterious explosions in Germany has now leaked out. In one, at an unspecified Hanover factory, ten are said to have been killed and 17 wounded.

In another, described as at a "chocolate factory," near the Berlin air port of Tempelhof, several were hurt. Explosions attributed to sabotage since the outbreak of war now total four.

* * * *

"Tell me your opinion on our ration card and I will tell you what kind of a German you are," is the theme of an article in the "Schwarze Corps."

The writer adds: "We shall not allow any grumbling about the burdens that have been put on us by the Fuehrer."

* * * *

The news in German broadcast from Moscow is causing considerable embarrassment among Nazi listeners. In one of the programmes sent out on September 30, the following passage occurred:

"Side by side with the Soviet soldier strides the communist propagandist, the bearer of truth and a higher culture."

Another programme gave a talk by a Ukrainian workman, which extolled Communism and advocated equality of incomes.

At the same time broadcasts

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 1)

Frankly Speaking

Anti-Czech Terrorism

Herr Hitler is facing an internal revolt more serious than he and his lieutenants had probably ever bargained for. Conditions in Austria are so bad that even high police officials do not appear to be safe. But his worst difficulties are in Bohemia and Moravia. The unrest there is so grave and widespread that even the Nazis themselves have been obliged to admit them virtually. Even if details given in Allied reports are exaggerated, this admission by the Nazis suggests that they are all based on truth. Czech opposition to the "Protectors" has gone sufficiently far to compel them to imprison Doctor Hacha for his refusal to repudiate Dr. Benes and his colleagues and to resort to general terrorism of typical Nazi brutality.

Germany And Monarchy

An alleged report is going the rounds in Europe suggesting that monarchist tendencies are on the increase in Germany and that even the ex-Kaisar—as if he was a fool—is audibly interested in a Hohenzollern restoration. A somewhat similar report had appeared a few days ago also. This means that a subtle propaganda has been started in favour of re-establishing Monarchy in Germany. Unfortunately statesmen, who guide the destinies of Britain to-day, will not be averse to such a development. In fact some of their supporters have indiscreetly confessed the British Government's partiality for a reactionary regime in Germany. If Britain has started a campaign in this connection, she is pursuing the path of utter, dangerous folly. The British Government and their war aims are already more or less suspect in the world. They will hurt their own cause if they exposed themselves as agents of reaction in Europe.

Corporation Finances

During the discussion on the Bombay Municipal Budget for the ensuing year in the Standing Committee on Friday Dr. Vora, the Chairman of the Committee, gave a much-needed explanation that in his criticism of the Bombay Government's attitude towards the Corporation he reviewed the grievances of the Corporation during the past 20 years, and that there was no reason to suppose that they were attributable to the Congress Ministry. But several of his remarks did give the impression that he was mainly condemning the Congress Government. No Government can be above criticism but Dr. Vora's criticism of the Congress Government's financial relations with the Corporation was undeserved and exaggerated. The Government of India Act of 1935 has compelled almost every Provincial Government to revise their financial policy including their relations with the local bodies in the Province. If the Congress Government of Bombay took away some of the resources of the Corporation, it has given others in the form of grants or new sources of taxation. We are sure Dr. Vora's objections will be fully answered by competent members of the Congress Party both in the Standing Committee and the general meeting of the Corporation.

The Right Policy

The U. P. Governor has done well to assure the people of the province that he will "carry on the administration as a trust left to him by the Congress Ministry" and that he would "implement the beneficent activities of the previous Government, subject to changes only in detail". That is the right policy for the Governor, if only because the programme chalked out by the Congress Ministry has been approved by the legislature and the public, and it will not do for the Governor to flout these. Moreover, if the Congress policy is now abandoned, it will be restored soon enough and that will be a humiliation for the Governor which he is hardly likely to invite. In other Congress provinces, too, we are sure the Congress policy will be scrupulously continued.

Calendar Of Aggression

It is extremely doubtful if Hitler has the London "Times" read out to him but if he did he would have found much food for reflection in the columns of the sedate British daily on Tuesday September 26. He would have been confronted with familiar words—his own words! Culled from his speeches and writings from 1933—1939, this amazing symposium of 'Hitlerances' (now reprinted as a penny pamphlet entitled "Hitler Step By Step") provides the most effective exposure of the colossal humbug that rules over Germany to-day. From "the first and best point of the Government's programme is that we won't lie and we won't swindle" (February 10, 1933) and "To-day there can be only one great task, and that is to assure the peace of the world. . . The German Government wish to settle all difficult questions with other Governments by peaceful methods" (May 17, 1933) to "I will not war against women and children" (uttered on the very day of the start of the brutal conquest of Poland), it is a most unedifying record of treachery perpetrated upon the world—and upon the German people. That even the London "Times," erstwhile apologist of Nazism, has thought fit to publish this "Grammar of Aggression" only shows how the German Fuehrer's blatant jingoism has disillusioned and scandalised every sensible person in the world.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

PARIS, Nov. 18.

Italo-Soviet struggle in the Balkans is becoming more and more obvious, says the Rome correspondent of "Le Temps." The correspondent quotes the Fascist newspaper "Critica Fascista" as saying "if the Comintern hopes that by making use of revolutions of others or by bait of an out-of-date social revolution to spread itself in the Balkans it will have to fight against the ideas and battalions of Sgr. Mussolini, the same ideas and battalions which have already fought Communism in Italy and Spain and elsewhere. —Reuter.

* * * *

Mahatma Gandhi believes that Civil Disobedience is not inevitable.

No. But does Lord Zetland agree?

* * * *

The Honourable Moulvi A. K. Fazlul Haq has congratulated Sir Md. Saadullah "from the bottom by my heart."

The Bengal Premier, however, did not have to dive deep.

* * * *

The complete Anglo-French economic co-operation that has been achieved by the Supreme War Council is rightly hailed by the French Press as without precedent in the annals of history.

But the French had better find out first whether Britain has added an all-important unit to the Commonwealth or to the Empire.

* * * *

A London cable informed the world that Mr. Neville Chamberlain had his "first outing" on Friday after his recent ind's position.

And on Saturday we lost our shirt. But we are not complaining.

* * * *

Yugo-Slav students in Belgrade are reported to have staged a demonstration of protest against the execution of Czech students in Prague by the Nazi.

How about the youth and student International, we wonder along with the Junior Colleague.

* * * *

Nazis are mobilising dogs for service on the Western Front. They will undergo intensive "Prussian" training, and they "will be disciplined in squads and housed in Kennels in military barracks where they will lead a purely militarised existence."

What is not made clear is whether they will raise their right forepaws and bark "Heil Hitler" too.

* * * *

Prague, says an Amsterdam, is once more a "forbidden fruit."

One day it will remind the fallen Nazis of forbidden fruit.

* * * *

President Hacha, the so-called Czech President, has denounced "the highly regrettable" actions of "irresponsible people."

Poor chap! He must try to save himself from a more "highly regrettable" action of brutally "irresponsible people" than his present virtual imprisonment.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A king in the hand is worth three in the pack.

A man can avoid a scrape by letting his whiskers grow.

A pretty new hat may not affect a woman's brain, but it always goes to her head.

A great many orators mix the oil of eloquence with the water of weak argument.

If a man has one little vice it hides lots of big virtues from the eyes of his neighbours.

Some hats make a woman's face look long, but not half so long as her husband's when he gets the bill.

Over 140 Passengers Drowned Off Br. Coast

Dutch Steamer Sinks After Striking Mine

250 SURVIVORS ARRIVE IN LONDON

Exciting Scenes At Station: Ambulance And Medical Aid Rushed

LONDON, November 18.

ABOUT 140 people are believed to be lost as the result of sinking of the Dutch liner "Simon Bolivar" off the east coast.

260 survivors landed in an east coast port.

140 DROWNED?

LONDON, Nov. 19.

As the Dutch liner "Simon Bolivar" was ploughing its way through North Sea yesterday, she was sunk and 140 people are feared to be drowned. The liner was a vessel of over 8,000 tons and had 4,000 people aboard. Many of whom were women and children.

260 survivors landed last night in an east coast port. Many are badly injured. Doctors and Ambulances awaited their arrival at the quayside and while some injured were rushed to hospital, others were given first aid treatment before they were removed for further medical attention.

Among those taken to hospital was an eleven months' old baby. Another casualty was a little boy who continually called "where is my daddy."

140 survivors were members of the crew.

"Simon Bolivar" was built at Rotterdam in 1927 for her Dutch owners and registered there under the Dutch flag.

ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCEMENT

The Admiralty announces that the mining of the Dutch passenger ship "Simon Bolivar" off the east coast of England is a further example of the utter disregard of International Law and dictates of humanity shown by the present German Government. The mines were laid without any notification in the channel followed by merchant shipping both British and Neutral and there is no doubt that they were laid for the specific purpose of destroying such shipping.—Reuter.

Survivors Arrive In London

There were amazing scenes, in cavernous dimness at the London station when the train, with the survivors, arrived shortly after midnight.

A dozen coaches were waiting on the platform to drive the survivors away. A nurses ambulance waited to attend on them while the police allowed no one on the platform.

The survivors with blankets over their heads and some with hurriedly snatched up belongings in their arms, alighted from the train dazedly and were helped into the waiting coaches by police officers who lighted their way with hurricane lamps.

The survivors included women carrying children and babies and a number of lascar seamen. Many survivors were foreigners and one speaking broken English, told Reuter after the explosion, many passengers jumped into the sea. They had no time to gather their clothes or belongings.—Reuter.

TWO EXPLOSIONS

How Ill-Fated Ship Sank

It is learned that two other vessels were also damaged near the spot where "Simon Bolivar" sank, but both succeeded in reaching the harbour.

All vessels were struck within a radius of quarter mile. One of the ship's stewards stated that the vessel was off the east coast when without warning, a terrific explosion shook her. Everyone realised that the situation was serious, but there was no great panic.

The people ran to lifeboat stations some stopping to collect their few belongings. The boats were lowered on the starboard side and attempt was also made to lower the boats on portside but the ship had canted and there was some difficulty about it. A little time after the first explosion, there was another equally violent explosion. The steward opined, the first explosion was caused by a mine and the second by another mine linked to the first by a chain. Shortly, after the second explosion the ship capsized. The steward added:

"I was a lucky man to be alive." When the survivors landed on the east coast, 32 were immediately taken to hospital including three babies, all less than a year old.

CAPTAIN KILLED.

According to the cloakroom steward, the Master of the "Simon Bolivar," Captain Voorspuily was killed instantly on the bridge. It appeared as if the explosion was immediately underneath him. Most pathetic of the survivors were children, many of whom were carried by helpers to ambulance coaches. Some people were only partly dressed and some women appeared distraught as they were escorted shivering to ambulances.

It is estimated that the number of survivors who arrived in London included 230 adults, 15 young children and six babies in arms. Sixty-three taken to one London hospital were suffering from shock and minor injuries and others thickly covered black with oil went to hospital to be "cleaned up".

Within twenty minutes of the explosion, the "Simon Bolivar" was surrounded with ships and wonderful work was accomplished in picking up the survivors.

It is belived that a minefield must have been laid overnight.—Reuter.

GERMAN MINE STRIKES 'SIMON BOLIVAR'

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Official circles in London declare that it is beyond question that the "Simon Bolivar" was struck by a German mine. There were no British mines in the vicinity and all the British mines were, in accordance with international law, so constructed as automatically to become harmless if parted from their moorings. "We know that is not true of all German mines," it was added.

The admiralty announces that the "Simon Bolivar" was struck by a German mine.

About 60 or 70 of the injured survivors recovered sufficiently to be discharged from one London hospital in the afternoon.—Reuter.

PASSENGERS ON "SIMON BOLIVAR"

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 19.

The sinking of the "Simon Bolivar" is detailed at length in the Dutch Press but without comment, for Holland is determined to maintain her neutrality.

Information available indicates that a majority of the passengers was British, travelling to Barbadoes and Trinidad. There were also a number of Dutch passengers including employees of the Batavian Petroleum Company, going to Surinam and Curacao. Other passengers included Jewish refugees from Germany and other Central European States going to Chile.

The "Simon Bolivar" left Amsterdam for the West Indies on Friday night.—Reuter.

PORBANDAR, Nov. 19.

Gopinathji's Haveliwala Govindraiji Maharaja's mother died on Saturday night. All Vaisnavas observed mourning.

"OUR HANDS MAY YET BE FORCED"

(Continued from page 1.)

dit Govind Vallabhpant and Pandit Ravishankar Shukla.

HISTORICAL OCCASION.

The Working Committee is meeting in Anand Bhuwan after an interval of thirty months almost in identical circumstances. Last time the Working Committee met in Anand Bhuwan was in May 1937 when a situation almost similar to the present one had arisen following the Congress demand for assurances from the Governors that they would not use their special powers. Before this the All-India Congress Committee meeting in Delhi in March, 1937, had authorised office acceptance by Congressmen provided that the Governors gave assurances regarding non-use of their Special Powers and non-interference in the day-to-day administration. The British Government had decided not to concede this demand of the Congress and the Congress majorities in six Provinces had refused to form Ministries. Following this refusal Interim Ministries had been formed and a controversy was going on in the press when the Working Committee met in Allahabad at the end of May.

Similarly to-day the Congress Ministries have resigned and a controversy almost similar the 1937 one has arisen and, therefore, the meeting of the Working Committee in Allahabad is given added importance.

TAKING STOCK.

According to informed circles this meeting is not likely to take any outstanding decisions having serious consequences, although to-day's meeting will provide an opportunity for the Congress High Command to obtain first-hand information about conditions in various provinces and take stock of the situation in the light of reactions, to quote Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's own words "of the first big step taken."

It is understood Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Rajendra Prasad explained to the Working Committee what transpired between them and the Viceroy on the one hand when they met the latter in Delhi last month and what transpired between them and Mr. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League.

Mahatma Gandhi explained to the members of the committee what the next step should be.—

The Congress Working Committee adjourned at 4 p.m. to meet again at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow.—A. P.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON FIRST DAY

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

The Congress Working Committee met this afternoon for two hours from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Interviewed by your correspondent a member of the Committee coming out of the meeting said that they had only a general discussion on the present situation. Asked whether they had discussed any concrete proposals for future action, he said: "No" Asked whether Lord Zetland's latest statement was considered, he replied in the negative.

JAWAHAR EXPLAINS TALKS WITH JINNAH

Members of the Working Committee are generally maintaining reticence regarding what transpired at to-day's meeting.

It however appears the Committee did not proceed beyond the stage of general survey of the situation.

It appears Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru explained the position regarding his talks with Mr. Jinnah at Delhi.

The general impression is that the Committee is not going to take any startling decision in its present session. The fact that Gandhiji hinted at the meeting at the Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital that he might leave on Tuesday if not otherwise detained by Pt. Nehru is considered as a pointer, showing that the Committee will conclude on Tuesday.

To-morrow being Gandhiji's silence day real business will practically stand postponed till Tuesday.

Rajen Babu Interviewed On Next Step

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

In an exclusive interview to the "Chronicle" correspondent Dr. Rajendra Prasad the Congress President, said: "The Congress is the largest Political Organisation in the country and it has taken into consideration the feelings and sentiments of all communities. It can only accept a National solution of any Communal Problem. It is from that point of view that it carries on these negotiations with Mr. Jinnah or the Muslim League. The Congress has always repudiated the suggestion that it is a Hindu Organisation. Even though to-day the largest number of its members are Hindus, it has got men and women belonging to other communities also among its members. In outlook and attitude the Congress is National and never communal. Because of its attitude it claims to represent all Indians without distinction of race or creed.

CONGRESS POSITION.

Therefore, instead of creating an agitation the Congress preferred to see an agreed substitute. That is the position even to-day. The Congress evidently cannot make any agreement which will not be acceptable to the bulk of the people of the country. If it does, it will be repudiated by them. But Congress has its own national outlook and attitude which means nothing more or nothing less than justice and fairness to all concerned and it will ever strive to maintain that standard even though it may, for the time being, be repudiated by one community or another. If the Congress ceases to maintain that ideal it will cease to be the National Congress.

OUR HANDS MAY BE FORCED

On being asked whether there was any possibility of the Working Committee taking any steps towards Civil Disobedience movement in the near future, and if there was not, what would be its immediate programme, the Congress President replied: "Possibility there always is. It depends upon many contingencies, some of which the Congress can control. Civil Disobedience depends on the attitude of the British Government also and I cannot altogether rule it out considering that attitude. But I must frankly say that I would not like it in the immediate future. Our hands may yet be forced. We shall in the meantime concentrate on the strengthening of the Congress organisation and in removing those weaknesses about which Mahatmaji has been writing so strongly and which are real difficulties on our side.

On being questioned regarding the speculation that Mahatma Gandhi would visit the Viceroy after the Allahabad meeting, the Congress President said that he had no information about it nor any fresh developments had occurred.

JINNAH-JAWAHAR TALKS

It is understood that the Congress President has already written to Pandit Nehru to reopen the negotiations with Mr. Jinnah and no formal authorisation by the Working Committee was necessary.

BOMB EXPLOSION ARRESTS

Murderer Believed To Have Fled To Yugoslavia

PARIS, November 18

The numerous arrests made daily in Austria in connection with the Munich Bomb explosion are behind the assassination on Thursday of a high official of the Vienna police, according to a Belgrade dispatch to "L'Matin."

The murderer is believed by the Gestapo to have fled in the direction of the Yugoslav frontier which was hermetically sealed all day yesterday.

The Vienna Trieste express was detained for several hours while all the passengers were closely examined.—Reuter.

NAZI PLANES OVER BELGIUM AGAIN

BRUSSELS, Nov. 18.

A communique states, "There has been flights by belligerent 'planes over our territory in the past few days.

Government have instructed its diplomatic representatives to make vigorous protests to the Governments concerned."—Reuter.

MUSLIMS' GRATITUDE TO BRITAIN

Sheikh Of Bahrein Welcomes Allies' Treaty With Turkey

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Sheikh of Bahrein on the occasion of Id-Ul-Fitr has stressed gratitude which Muslims in Persian Gulf owed to Great Britain for her help and protection both now and in the past. He warmly welcomed the alliance between Britain, France and Turkey and stated that all Muslims were on the side of Democratic Powers in their fight against Hitlerism.—Reuter.

Australia's Huge Provision For Defence

MELBOURNE:—Australia is spending six million sterling monthly, during the current quarter on Defence Measures, Mr. Menzies told a deputation of unemployed.—Reuter.

Anglo-Polish Agreement

For Co-operation Of Naval Units During War

LONDON, Nov. 19.

An agreement was signed yesterday between Britain and Poland for the co-operation of certain units of the Polish Navy with the British Navy.

A part of the Polish Navy would be attached to the British Navy until the duration of the war.—Reuter.

CANADA GOES AIR-MINDED

OTTAWA, Nov. 18.

Classes for Canada's "air colleges" will open in a month's time.

The Empire representatives have practically completed the organisation of details and arrangements for financing the scheme and general description of the plan are expected to be announced next week.

It is reliably reported that an initial order for 1,500 advanced training 'planes has already been placed with a United States' firm.—Reuter.

KHER DEFENDS LABOUR LEGISLATION

Address To Ahmedabad Workers

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 19.

Mr. B. G. Kher, ex-Premier of Bombay, addressing a large meeting of workers this evening in the compound of the Textile Labour Association. He said their Association was unique of its kind in the whole world. The speaker had consulted Mr. Shankerlal Banker and Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda and other leaders in framing the legislation which was once called 'A Black Act' in Bombay and to protest against which a strike was organised but now everybody had realised that the Act was beneficent.

Referring to the criticism of the Liberal Federation against the Bombay Ministry in proposing 56 Bills in a short period of two and a half years, Mr. Kher said when the body politic was low, suffering from numerous maladies, there was need for many more bills, but that activity had now been stopped for the sake of advancing the cause of freedom of the country.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S BRISKNESS

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

Just after attending the brief session of the Working Committee Mahatma Gandhi came down from the upper storey of Anand Bhuvan in excellent mood. He started walking at a brisk pace towards the site of the Kamla Memorial Hospital thinking probably he was late. Wherupon Mrs. Sarojini Naidu ejaculated: "Don't be so young, don't be so young."

Gandhiji laughed and returned towards Anand Bhuvan, where he sat on a chair near the lawn for a few minutes. Thereafter he walked to the place where the ceremony took place.

(See Page 10).

Akali Deputation Meets Jawaharlal

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

An Akali deputation consisting of Sardar Kartar Singh, and Mr. Pratap Singh, members of the Punjab Legislative Assembly, and Mr. Jathedar Udam Singh arrived here from Lahore to meet Gandhiji, Babu Rajendra Prasad and other members of the Working Committee to discuss the Sikh communal problems and matters affecting the community, 'vis-a-vis' the War situation.

The deputation had talks with Pandit Nehru and Acharya Kripalani.—United Press.

India Not Bound To Help Britain In War

HINDU MAHASABHA EXECUTIVE'S DECISION

Demand For Independence And Proportional Representation To Hindus In Settlement

RESOLUTIONS DECLARING THAT INDIA WAS NOT BOUND TO EXTEND MORAL AND MATERIAL CO-OPERATION TO BRITAIN IN THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR; REFUSING TO LOOK UPON DOMINION STATUS AS THE ULTIMATE GOAL OF INDIA AND ASSERTING THAT THE HINDU MAHASABHA WOULD NOT BE BOUND BY ANY SETTLEMENT WHICH DID NOT RECEIVE THE SANCTION OF THE MAHASABHA, WERE PASSED AT A MEETING OF WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE HINDU MAHASABHA HELD AT SIRDAR GRIHA, BOMBAY, ON SUNDAY.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, presided over the meeting, which was attended by 22 members including Mr. Padamraj Jain of Calcutta, Raja Tiloi from Lucknow, Mr. I. B Bhopatkar and Raja Bahadur Mukundlal Bansilal.

Dr. Shyam Prasad Mukherji, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, who was to have attended the meeting could not do so as he had to leave for Bangalore to attend a meeting of Vice-Chancellors. It is understood however, that he had discussions with Mr. Savarkar regarding the resolutions adopted at the meeting.

A deputation from Bhopal discussed local problems with Mr. Savarkar. Two other deputations of Hindus, one from Agra and another from Lucknow also had discussions regarding the political situation.

BRITAIN'S CLAIM BELIED.

The first resolution passed by the Committee pointed out that none of the European Powers, whether, Britain, France, Germany, Poland or Russia were actuated by any moral, democratic or altruistic considerations apart from their own self interest. It further pointed out that the statement issued by the Viceroy and the speech of the Secretary of State for India had belied the claims of Britain by making it quite clear that the British Government did not mean to grant Dominion Status to India even after the war. Consequently the Committee opined that India was "not bound on any altruistic grounds to extend, as H. E. The Viceroy expects her to do in his statement, any moral and material co-operation to the British Government in this war."

INDEPENDENCE DEMAND.

By another resolution the Committee emphasised the fact that "the Hindu Mahasabha refused to look upon Dominion Status as the ultimate goal as H. E. The Viceroy, assumed in his statement" but insisted that it was only "an immediate step to be taken towards the final goal of absolute political independence" and urged that a constitution based upon that status should be conceded to India at the end of the war. Only a definite declaration to that effect could evoke willing co-operation on the part of India.

By a third resolution the Committee pointed out that the Consultative Committee contemplated in the Viceroy's statement would be welcome only if it was in the nature of a "responsible Council of Ministers" and was "entrusted without reservation with matters concerning Indian defence." THE COMMITTEE ALSO WANTED REPRESENTATION ON THAT BODY ON THE POPULATION BASIS.

SHARE IN SETTLEMENT.

By another resolution the committee asserted that the Congress did not represent the Hindus and that any settlement arrived at between the Government on the one hand and the Congress and the Muslim League on the other, would not be binding on the Hindu Mahasabha. "The Hindus must have full representation in proportion to their population: they will tolerate nothing less, they will demand nothing more." The Committee, however, was in favour of giving weightage or reservation or some such special protection to the Depressed Classes for a definite period of time.

Another resolution adopted by the Committee called upon Capital and Labour to utilise this opportunity to further the cause of "Swadeshi" and to stabilise the position of Indian industries.

The last resolution called upon the Governor of the North-West Frontier Province to take adequate measures to prevent outrages on Hindus by Frontier tribes.

Exciting Encounter With German U-Boats

EYE-WITNESS NARRATES HOW BRITISH DESTROYERS PROTECT CONVOYS

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

Exciting scenes of an encounter between British destroyers and a German U-boat were witnessed by passengers of the "City of Cairo" which has arrived in Calcutta.

Narrating his experiences, one of the passengers said that they left Liverpool on October 16. It was the largest convoy leaving Liverpool, comprising thirty ships. The convoy was accompanied by a couple of 'planes and two British destroyers. On the 17th about lunch time a submarine was sighted by one of the smaller vessels behind them. "The destroyers rushed round and depth charges were dropped and also one of the ships fired its gun. An aeroplane immediately swooped down and bombed the submarine. We learnt later that another submarine was also damaged. Passengers were greatly relieved after this bombing to see the destroyer pass them at close quarters and the crew cheering with "thumbs up." Two French destroyers relieved the British destroyers before Gibraltar, where the convoy broke up."

Continuing, he said that rumours of raiders persisted and with a view to avoid any, the ship zigzagged many miles out of the usual route. Blackout was observed throughout the voyage and in addition to a large number of life boats being kept ready life belts were provided for every passenger, which he was expected to carry wherever he went. The voyage was exciting as the passengers were informed that submarines had followed it for some time after it had left Gibraltar. The crew and passengers were, however, ready for any emergency and adequate arrangements had been made for their safety. There were about 16 children among the passengers who numbered 130.

The passengers included a wireless officer, who is one of the survivors of the illfated "Athenia", one of the navy men and one of the survivors of the "courageous."—A. P.

GERMAN INTERNEES ESCAPE

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Three youthful German prisoners, penniless and without food, escaped early to-day from an internment camp in East Scotland.

They were U-Boat men unable to speak English.

Air Raid Warning On Scottish Coast

LONDON, Nov. 19.

An air-raid warning was sounded on the North-East coast of Scotland this morning and the "All Clear" was sounded shortly afterwards. No bombs were dropped. The 'planes were just visible flying very high.—Reuter.

The Half-Column
By "Dim."

I beg to acknowledge receipt of a correction of the name Bannerjee, which should have been Bonnerjee. More because it makes it possible for this column to say that its first fan-mail letter comes from no less a reader than Sir H. P. Mody.

Mr. De Mello, the ex-Secretary of the Cricket Club, and skipper of the Rest Team must be finding the old place changed since his day.

Very few people know that Jehangir Khan is a Cambridge Blue who also got a first in History.

In Bombay to-day will be Col. Bharucha, Inspector-General of the Indian Medical Services in the Punjab. He is here on a professional visit from Lahore at the invitation of the Medical Colleges, which he with others will inspect.

Enlightened conversation between two bright lads. "Have you seen Juarez?" No, where does she live?"

Parsee gentleman on Nepean Sea Road says that the 'Allies' have no chance against such a strong Muslim team.

Next change of programme at the Empire: Cary Grant, Carole Lombard and Kay Frances in "In Name Only". This week's programme in the British Empire: "Indian Democracy In Name Only."

BATTLE BETWEEN BRITISH CRUISERS AND GERMAN BOMBERS

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 19.

A graphic account of a battle a few days ago, 70 miles west of Bergen, between four British cruisers and ten German bombers was told by the Captain of the steamer "Disco", according to the "National Tidende."

The "disco" was seven miles away when the bombers attacked. The crew counted at least a hundred waterspouts indicating the bombs dropping in the sea. The cruisers loosed fierce anti-aircraft fire and shells burst all round the bombers and one bomber apparently hit, fell very low and appeared to be dropping into the sea. The others turned and disappeared. The Captain thought the cruisers were unscathed.—Reuter.

DEUTSCHLAND DAY BY DAY

(Continued from Page 6)

from Germany to Britain, in English, have also taken a turn which any ordinary Nazi would regard as "Left". They attack capitalism industrialism and the British Press in the language of pure Marxism.

* * * *

Gestapo agents are combing out the mineworkers in the Rhineland and arresting large numbers, especially those who were trade union leaders before the Nazi regime.

They suspect these miners of being responsible for supplying the explosives that have led to increasing numbers of bomb outrages in German cities since the beginning of the war. One thing has become clear as a result of checks that have been taken of the stocks of explosive at the mines. Large quantities are missing, and are now somewhere in Germany.

PATNA, Nov. 17.

The Governor of Bihar, by a "Gazette" notification, prohibits further publication of a Bengali leaflet entitled "Imperialist War and the Communist Party's Declaration" published by the Bengal Committee of the Communist Party of India.—United Press.

Unexpected Failure Of Muslim Batsmen

Continued From Page 1

accuracy to such great effect that during his first 7 overs, which included 4 successive maidens he had conceded only 3 runs and captured 2 wickets. Bowling unchanged since 11-9 a.m., from the Churchgate end, Harris had during the next 51 minutes seen DeMello try in turn, Hazare, Manoharan and Richards from the other end to no effect.

S. Nazir Ali.

Dilawar Hussein replaced Wazir Ali and the burly Muslim wicket-keeper got going in such enterprising style that within 28 minutes he had knocked up 17 runs including a pull to the square-leg boundary and a powerful cut for 4, both off Richards, and easily overhauled Nazir Ali who was playing admirably restrained and sedate cricket. The crowd, which had steadily increased to over 18,000 cheered every run of the batsmen, Dilawar who was now doing the bulk of the scoring almost monopolising the applause. 150 of the innings had been signalled after 69 minutes' further batting this morning, and Dilawar pulling Richards to square-leg for 4 carried the Muslims past the "Rest" first innings total of 153, exactly at the noon-hour after the champions had batted for 176 minutes.

Brisk Scoring

Runs coming at a steady rate, almost exclusively off Dilawar's bat, 160 was up 9 minutes later, and after another 7 minutes Dilawar cut the 1st ball of Richards' opening over from the Churchgate end, (the latter having changed ends, relieving Alexander who had replaced Harris after the last named had bowled 11 overs, including 6 maidens for 7 runs and 2 wickets, from the Churchgate end; Richards himself giving way to Hazare from the other end) powerfully to the ropes to signal 170 after another 10 minutes 180 was on board after 202 minutes' batting, Dilawar's own total at this stage being a confidently hit 30. After 6 runs more had been added to the total De Mello again brought on Harris, in place of Richards from the Churchgate end and Nazir magnificently on-driving the first delivery of the new bowler to the ropes hoisted 190 after the innings had lasted 201 minutes. Nazir Ali was now forcing the pace and scoring off almost every ball he received. At 198, Hazare relieved Harris from the Churchgate end (the latter retiring from the field with a dislocated shoulder) and late-cutting the 5th delivery of the Central India all-rounder magnificently for 3. Nazir Ali signalled 200 after the innings had lasted 221 minutes.

Nazir's Valuable Knock

At this stage L. D'Souza, a last minute inclusion in the "Rest" side, was tried for the first time in the innings, relieving Manoharan from the Pavilion end. The change met with immediate success when after off-driving his fourth delivery powerfully to the ropes, Nazir Ali cut the very next one into Hazare's safe hands in the slips. (207—5—34). Nazir Ali's stolid effort had taken him 99 minutes and included 2 fours powerful drives to the on and off and occasional neat cuts were his principal scoring strokes. Opening in a somewhat subdued manner Nazir warmed up considerably towards the latter part of his innings and just before he committed the error which cost him his wicket, he seemed to have struck his best form and was shaping for a big score.

Jehangir Khan, the Cambridge Blue and Indian Test Selector, replaced Nazir Ali and received a great ovation from the 20,000 odd spectators now present, as he stepped out to join Dilawar Hussein. On driving Hazare for 3 the Muslim wicket-keeper saw 210 on board after 226 minutes' batting. Five minutes later, after 4 runs more had been added, Hazare bowling the last over before lunch sent down a maiden to Jehangir Khan and when recess arrived, the Muslims had scored 214 for 5, Dilawar Hussein and Jehangir Khan being not out with 38 and 2 respectively.

Resuming after lunch the Muslims suffered a sensational collapse, 3 valuable wickets falling within 11 minutes for the addition of only 4 runs. Alexander resuming from the Pavilion end spreadeagled Dilawar Hussein's stumps with his second delivery. (214—6—38). The burly Muslim wicket-keeper had batted confidently for 81 minutes and his 38, which included 3 fours was a valuable effort wherein enterprise and defence were blended in fine proportion. Grand pulls to square-leg, occasional powerful cuts and on-drives, were his principal scoring strokes.

Saeed Ahmed joined Jehangir Khan, but the latter after on-driving Richards' first delivery—after resumption—from the other end had his stumps shattered by the very next one. (218—7—6). Abbas Khan joined Saeed Ahmed but the latter had not broken his duck when he stepped across the first delivery of Alexander's next over and was declared l.b.w. (218—8—0).

Deadly Spell

In a deadly post-lunch spell Alexander had captured 2 valuable wickets in 7 balls without conceding a run. When Amir Elahi came out to join Abbas Khan, the initial advantage established on Saturday by the Muslim attack and cemented later by the earlier Muslim batsmen, seemed to be fast slipping away. Reminiscences of Amir Elahi's courageous batting against the Hindus in last year's Pentangular Final (when the N. India player had narrowly missed his century) began to rise up in the minds of the more optimistic followers of the Muslims' camp. Abbas Khan greeted his new partner's arrival by flashing out in hectic style. Facing Richards, the Sind batsman cut the first delivery of his second over, after lunch, for 2, glanced the second one to the ropes, pulled the third to square-leg for 2 and got a brace off the next—9 runs in 4 balls. Abbas continued to force the pace and with Amir Elahi trying to emulate him with fine square-cuts and well-placed off-drives, the score began to mount rapidly to more respectable figures.

L.B.W. Decision

But when the pair had carried the total to 261, having put on 43 runs for the 9th wicket, Amir Elahi was unfortunate to be out to an l.b.w. decision off the third ball of Hazare's second over after recess. It appeared that Amir Elahi had played the ball, the decision coming as a great surprise to him. Amir Elahi had played enterprising cricket, his 22, which included 2 fours taking him only 28 minutes. (261—9—22). Nissar received a crescendo of applause when he stepped out to join Abbas Khan for the last wicket. The very appearance of the giant Muslim speed-merchant on the horizon was the signal for DeMello spreading his fielders out and the crowd naturally kept looking anxiously towards the sky! But statisticians and cricket historians of recent years will tell you that Nissar can if he chooses, be at times the most confident and 'correct' of batsmen. Indeed his batting has more often than once stood even the Indian Team in good stead. (In the last English tour of the Indian Cricket Team under "Vizzy" Nissar was top scorer with 49 for the team in their first innings in the fixture against Glamorgan).

Nissar's Courageous Batting

And on Sunday afternoon the hero of many a great bowler's victory rose to the occasion as a batsman. Giving Abbas Khan excellent support, the two of them took final toll of the "Rest" attack to take the Muslim total to 290, after the innings had lasted 295 minutes, and at that score Nissar attempting his first Jessopian swipe off the 5th ball of Alexander's 22nd over missed the ball and was bowled. (290—10—22). Nissar's valuable contribution was the result of 22 minutes' enterprising stroke-play, and included three hits to the ropes, the latter being 2 powerful on-drives off Hazare and a pull to square-leg off Alexanders. The Muslims first innings concluded at 2-54 p.m. for 137 runs more than their opponents' first innings total. Abbas Khan remaining not out with 22.

"Rest's" Disastrous Start

Opening their second innings at 3-10 p.m. with a deficit of 137 runs, the "Rest" made a disastrous start, three wickets falling within 12 minutes for 5 runs. Jehangir Khan opening the Muslim attack, from the Churchgate end to Cohen had his first delivery cut through the slips for 4 but the Cambridge Blue met with early success when Gonsalves, who had opened the innings with Cohen, snicked the third delivery of his next over into Abbas Khan's hands, in the slips (5—1—0). Hardly had the clapping and applause died down when with the very next delivery Jehangir shattered Manoharan's stumps (5—2—0). Pereira joined Cohen but in Saeed Ahmed's very next over, the "Rest" wicket-keeper attempted a risky single and a misunderstanding between him and Pereira resulted in Saeed removing the bails while Cohen was still yards out of the crease (5—3—5). Hazare joined Pereira and 10 of the innings was signalled after 20 minutes' batting. Immediately after, Wazir Ali rung a double change, bringing on Nissar in place of Jehangir Khan from the Churchgate end and Amir Elahi in place of Saeed Ahmed from the Pavilion end. After Hazare had survived one of Dilawar's 'matter-of-habit' appeals for l.b.w. off Nissar, the Muslim speed-merchant—who had incidentally throughout the match bowled with much less speed than the Nissar of even last year—claimed his first victim of the innings when with the 4th-ball of his fourth over he spreadeagled Pereira's stumps (20—4—4). Richards, the 'hero' of his side's first innings now joined Hazare and by means of some courageous and steady batting the two, helped by a fielding lapse when Ibrahim dropped Richards at 20 off Amir Elahi, took the score to 76, after the innings had lasted for 91 minutes, when Richards was brilliantly held by Wazir Ali off Jehangir Khan, for 29. (76—5—29). Richards' was an enterprising effort at a crucial moment, and during his 51 minutes' stay at the wicket he had sent the ball 4 times to the boundary. Shaw joined Hazare, who had hitherto been shaping confidently and scoring at a steady rate, and when closure was applied the two were batting with 4 and 35 respectively, with the "Rest" total at 92 for 5.

MUSLIMS

(First Innings)

S. M. Kadri, l.b.w. Harris	22
Mushtaque Ali, b Harris	61
K. C. Ibrahim, l.b.w. Alexander	6
Wazir Ali, b Harris	33
Nazir Ali, c Hazare, b L. D'Souza	34
Dilawar Hussein, b Alexander	38
Jehangir Khan, b Richards..	6
Saeed Ahmed, l.b.w. Alexander	0
Abbas Khan (not out)	21
Amir Elahi, l.b.w. Hazare ..	22
Mahomed Nissar, b Alexander	22
Extras	25
Total ...	290

FALL OF WICKETS

1 for 49, 2 for 61, 3 for 126, 4 for 143, 5 for 207, 6 for 214, 7 for 218, 8 for 218, 9 for 261.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W
G. Richards	22	1	89	1
A. S. De Mello	1	0	13	0
E. Alexander	21.5	6	45	4
J. Harris	21	8	30	3
V. S. Hazare	24	4	63	1
S. Manoharan	4	0	12	0
L. D'Souza	2	0	8	1

"REST" (First Innings) ... 153

(Second Innings)

M. Cohen, run out	5
J. O. Gonsalves, c Abbas Khan b Jehangir Khan	0
S. Manoharan, b Jehangir Khan	0
A. C. Pereira, b Nissar ..	4
V. S. Hazare, not out	35
G. Richards, c Wazir Ali, b Jehangir Khan	29
E. Shaw, not out	4
Extras	15
Total (for 5 wckts.)	92

FALL OF WICKETS

1 for 5, 2 for 5, 3 for 5, 4 for 20, 5 for 76.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Jehangir Khan	8	1	20	3
Saeed Ahmed	5	3	4	0
Nissar	8	2	21	1
Amir Elahi	13	1	32	0

Pentangular Sidelights

BY J. C. MAITRA

Contrary to expectations the Muslims failed to amass a huge figure at the expense of the "Rest". 290 against mediocre bowling does not speak highly of a formidable batting strength.

If Harris who was bowling splendidly yesterday, was not 'hors de Cambat', they would have gone down for a smaller total.

Unless they put up an infinitely better show with the willow, I do not see how they will win the final with a much fiercer attack facing them.

Mushtaq Ali headed the batting list with 61 to his credit—only 10 runs added during the day. Wazir, Nazir and Dilawar were all out before they reached 40.

Great credit is due to De Mellow, the "Rest" Captain, for the able manner in which he handled his bowling and set his fielding. And the team worked splendidly in unison.

The bowling honours on the "Rest" side were carried by Harris and Alexander who captured 3 and 4 wickets respectively for 30 and 45 runs. They were worth much more.

To demolish the best 8 wickets of the Muslims for 218 runs was a praiseworthy feat on the part of the "Rest" The Muslims must thank Amir Elahi and Nissar for their generous contributions in swelling their total.

A lead of 137 runs is not very flattering to the Muslims—although it assures them an easy victory.

The Rest batsmen failed again miserably—5 wickets down for 92 does little credit to their talents. Pity Cohen was run out!

Jehangir Khan was indeed lucky to bag 3 wickets so cheaply as for 20 runs. But Nissar did not get on as well as he was expected. That should worry the Muslims.

Hazare batted splendidly. Now the question is, will the remaining batsmen succeed in making up the arrears of 45 runs and avert an innings' defeat? This morning will decide it.

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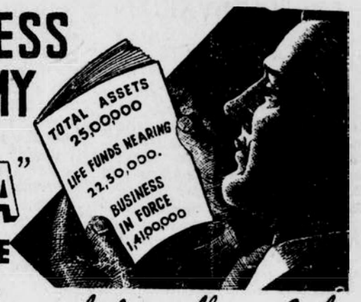

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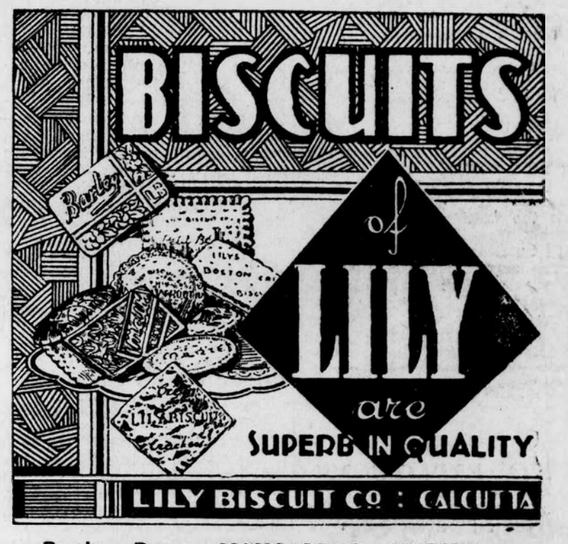

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MUTT AND JEFF—Ike Newton Should Have Discovered the Bullet-Proof Vest — By BUD FISHER

JEFF, I'LL BET YOU CAN'T ANSWER THIS. WHY DID THE BALL FALL DOWN?
BECAUSE YOU DROPPED IT!
NO, NO! YOU MISCONSTRUE! WHAT MAKES THINGS FALL DOWN? WHY DON'T THEY GO UP?
DO YOU KNOW?
CERTAINLY I KNOW!
WELL, WHAT MAKES 'EM?
GRAVITY! AND GRAVITY IS A FORCE, DISCOVERED BY SIR ISAAC NEWTON, WHICH DRAWS EVERYTHING TOWARDS THE CENTER OF THE EARTH!
SIR ISAAC NEWTON DID THAT?
YES, HE DISCOVERED THE LAW OF GRAVITY! EVERYTHING THAT GOES UP MUST COME DOWN!
A LOOSE CHUNK OF CEILING ANSWERING THE LAW OF GRAVITY!
MUTT, WHERE DOES THIS GUY NEWTON HANG OUT?
2-15

REARRANGEMENT OF INDIAN STATES

DR. PATTABHI EXPLAINS SCHEME AT OPENING OF GWALIOR RAJYA SARVAJANIK SABHA

GWALIOR.

A scheme for a rearrangement of Indian States in order to evolve a genuine federation, along with a plea for democratisation of the administration in the States, was propounded by Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, a member of the Congress Working Committee and ex-President of the All-India States' People's Conference, when he opened the 22nd session of the Gwalior Rajya Sarvajanik Sabha here on Wednesday last.

Dr. Pattabhi said: "There are only forty States whose relations with the Paramount Power are regulated by Treaties. There are again only 110 Salute States altogether. The vast bulk of these States must be merged either with the neighbouring British Indian territory or amalgamated with the adjoining Indian States. Even H. E. the Viceroy has approved of this principle. In the ultimate analysis, we shall not have more than fifty States to reckon with—50 constitutional units comprising the territory of the 562 States. The problem is how to federate these units with the eleven provinces of India, which on a proper readjustment according to a linguistic basis will become 14 provinces sooner or later.

EVOLUTION OF NATIONALISM

"The scheme of Federation that has been envisaged in the Government of India Act, 1935, however objectionable in details, is sound in principle, and must be adhered to by us. Only we cannot link up the autocracy in the States with the democracy in the provinces. The representatives of the States in the Federal Legislature must be representatives of the people of the States, not merely of the Princes."

Continuing the President said: "The internal governments of the States must be changed. The autocracy that prevails therein should cease. The evils prevalent in the North Indian States and the States of Orissa have been enumerated times without number, and repeated attacks made upon these evils have drawn public attention to them. Miss Agatha Harrison had devoted considerable attention to this subject during her last visit to this country. We owe her a debt of gratitude for her labours in the cause of the people of the Indian States."

GWALIOR REFORMS

After analysing the situation in different States individually, the President dealt with the political reforms in Gwalior. "While there is a certain measure of civil liberty, there are various restrictions imposed upon it, for instance, in respect of Registration of Societies Act, in respect of Tizarat Gwalior and in respect of the establishment of printing presses. Powers are given to the Executive for deporting people without trial. All these have been passed without considering them in the new legislature and all these are opposed to the recommendations of the Reforms Committee. What is given with one hand is taken away with the other. The creation of the Upper House is a reactionary measure. It is a pity that in spite of loud protests from people at large and from the political organisations in the State, these restrictions on civil liberty are allowed to continue."

RETARDING BODY

"The constitution of the Upper House or the House of Nobles has practically endangered the position of the Lower House, for, while no law can be passed without subjecting it to the vote of the Upper House and without the approval of the Maharaja which is nothing objectionable ordinarily, it is competent for the Upper House to pass a law with the approval of the Maharaja without the intervention of the Lower House at all. There is no majority for the elected element in the Upper House, nor are the nominated members so nominated on any principle. Out of 40 members twelve are officials. It is composed of reactionary elements. It is not only a revising and restraining, but a retarding Sabha. The constitution of the legislature is such that it is possible to introduce at the same time two pieces of legislation which are contradictory to each other. This has introduced a great element of confusion. The introduction of Jagirdars into the legislature is wholly opposed to the views of the predecessor of the present Maharaja."

POPULAR ASSEMBLY

As regards the popular Assembly he said, it is denied powers in respect of the following matters: (1) all matters relating to Jagirdars, (2) internal affairs of Jagirdars. In this respect the existing powers of the Assembly are taken away, (3) in the same way political affairs are excluded, (4) in respect of religious and charitable endowments the popular Assembly can have nothing to do with them.

Concluding Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya said: "The picture which has been roughly drawn in outline is somewhat appalling. People are apt to get desperate and despair breeds cynicism. But there is no room for either. For, autocracies are like tall palms. When you want to fell them, you may cut three-fourths of the trunk with your axe, yet the tree stands in all its towering height, seemingly whole and entire; but one pull by a rope attached to the top or another blow by the butt-end of the axe at the bottom is sure to level it down.

GANDHIJI'S WARNING

"The States are in no better position. We would only remind the Princes of the warning administered by Mahatma Gandhi. It was a warning given by a friend, who was born in a State, who is the son of the Dewan of a State, who is partial towards the Princes, that the Princes must choose between responsible government or extinction. When these States are emancipated, when their people are adequately represented in the Central Legislature, when people hobnob with each other, we shall have a federation which will restore unity to India and once again enable us to say that just as India is one and indivisible, the Government of India must also be one and indivisible. We are hoping that such a happy consummation, such a divine event will materialise ere long under the influence of Mahatma Gandhi's new teaching."—United Press.

EFFORTS TO DIVIDE INDIA DEPRECATED

Fate Of Gwalior State Reforms

Pt. Ramrup Tiwari Chairman of the Reception Committee while welcoming the delegates of the 22nd Annual General meeting of the Gwalior Rajya Sarvajanik Sabha in the course of his speech said that the ruled should be entitled to ask for an explanation from the ruler, if there appeared, on his part any measure, taken against the will and the wish of the ruled. If even after this a ruler do not take the right course the subjects should have a right even to remove him.

Mr. Tiwari dealt with the tendency of seeking to divide India into "Indian India" and "British India". He warned that such an attempt was meant to hurt the sentiments of Indian nationhood, and the patriotic feeling would never sustain it. India was one and indivisible unit. He stressed how the problems of the whole of India were the same, most outstanding among them being the problem of bread.

Mr. Tiwari deplored that even after the announcement of the Reforms and the clear undertaking given by a Government Minister the situation in Gwalior State was far from satisfactory. He gave examples in support of his contention, and invited the delegates to consider over this "bogus nature of Civil liberties".

As regards the future programme of the Sarwajanik Sabha Mr. Ramrup Tiwari said that only two courses were left open, viz., either to carry on a campaign of boycott against the new unwanted system of legislature under the recent Reforms, or to capture them and create deadlocks from within.

INDEBTEDNESS IN COCHIN STATE

ERNAKULAM.

The Committee, which was appointed to wipe out the indebtedness of the Cochin agriculturists, has now submitted its report after 3 months' deliberations.

It has been pointed out in the report that the help to be rendered should take the form of credit bonds which, if necessary, creditors should be compelled to accept. The bonds to be issued should be for 30 years and the aggregate value might be Rs. 25 lakhs. Interest has been fixed at 5 per cent. per annum and if circumstances justify, after 10 years, lots may be cast and a certain percentage of bondholders may be paid the value of the bonds.

As regards security to be taken from debtors against the bonds to be issued, the committee is of opinion that landed property should be offered.

The committee further recommends different limits of payment against land value in respect of different categories of debtors. Between Rs. 100 and 5,000, the debtor will be paid 50 per cent. of the land value; between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000, 50 per cent. and between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000, 40 per cent. The machinery through which the whole scheme is to be worked out, should be the Land Mortgage Bank but in respect of assessing the land value a separate permanent committee is necessary.

Unrest In Banganapalli

Mr. S. M. K. Biyabani, B.A., ex-M.L.C., Secretary, Anjumanal-Mujidul-Muslimin, Kurnool, writes:—

I am very much pained by the developments in the Banganapalli State. With the appointment of Mr. Humayun Mirza, as Dewan, I expected that the State would improve in prestige and power. Instead, disappointing complications have set in by depriving the Nawab of his judicial powers and handing over the police administration to British officials. The constitution of the State which was so carefully framed and nurtured by Mr. J. C. Molony, I.C.S., and approved by His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, the then Governor of Madras, has been rudely destroyed. People are purturbed by the treatment given to the Nawab and his State. What is more deplorable is that the Dewan is adopting repressive measures to suppress fair criticism of his policy. I trust and hope that the Resident of Mysore will do justice and maintain the time-honoured integrity and Independence of the State.

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WHY BRITAIN MUST FIGHT IT OUT

(Continued from Page 6).

ought to be fighting not Adolf Hitler but Neville Chamberlain.

This is a misunderstanding for which, doubtless, I should blame myself. I should never propose to go to war in order to impose a Federal Union, or international economic planning, or any other "idealistic" aim on the Germans. Nor would I seek to impose on them by arms either Democracy or Socialism.

I believe that force to-day stops the ears, fetters the minds and ties the hands of the Germans. Under Hitler's tyranny ideas cannot reach them. War may break that tyranny, and allow them by an internal revolution to win self-government.

When they can listen to what we and their own best men have to say, and read what we and their own best thinkers may wish to lay before them. I certainly hope that we shall be able to persuade them to join us in a Federal Union. But they must do it freely, from conviction.

So long as Hitler rules, they cannot do it, and to talk of any pacific, co-operative structure for Europe is to waste one's breath.

★

As I see it, we have to fight for something very much simpler and more elementary than this. The issue is, in the most literal sense of the word, self-preservation.

Rightly or wrongly, I have been saying this ever since this war began in Spain, and I have heard Communist speakers putting the same idea even more forcibly. That was what sent the gallant men of the International Brigade to Jarama and the Ebro. Freedom, like Peace, is indivisible—if I may talk Russian again.

Let us recall what Europe has endured. Every six months, with perfect punctuality, in March and September, like a wild beast in his ratting season, this Dictator experiences a paroxysm of rage and greed, and behind him he drags a subject nation and a terrific war machine.

Is it some neurotic compulsion, or is it that his treasury is empty? Four times he has done it, and seized first Vienna, then the Sudetenland, next Prague and finally Warsaw.

Some of us would have resisted over Spain—by far the best case, since naval action would have sufficed, and there were no complications over Versailles.

Mr. Chamberlain is slow to feel and slow to act. He stood it twice without wincing. The third time even he began to feel. The fourth time he acted.

One need invoke no imperialist motive. Life under these conditions had become unendurable. If we were to endure it and condone it again, another March would follow last September. Next time, Holland or Denmark would go under. In the end, it would be our turn, and if we were overwhelmed in our isolation we should deserve our fate.

We know what happens to the vanquished under a totalitarian conqueror. It would not distress me that we should lose the dependent Empire, though it certainly would not gain by passing under Nazi rule. But in defeat would disappear every vestige of our liberties. Then, too late, under the rubber truncheons, we might come to terms with our Communist critics inside a concentration camp.

The struggle cannot be avoided, if we value freedom and the future of mankind above our own brief lives. From a truce we have nothing to gain. It would cost us the esteem of the world and our own self-respect.

But ours is still a war on two fronts. The aggressive imperialism in periodic eruption is that of the Nazis. Theirs is the active, expanding empire that summons our manhood to resistance.

British Imperialism has lost its impetus and is in retreat. We can combat it by exposing it and by our votes. It has, at least, the saving virtue that it tolerates criticism. Even in war-time we can speak for India.

A civilisation that will face and discuss its own wrongdoing is worth preserving. But if we mean to defend the best in it, we must summon all our vigilance, and not against Hitler only.

I will end by repeating the warning twice given on this page. If we allow our unimaginative rulers to deny democracy and self-determination to India, we may provoke her to revolt, and we shall sully our cause before the world. It is for Labour to act.

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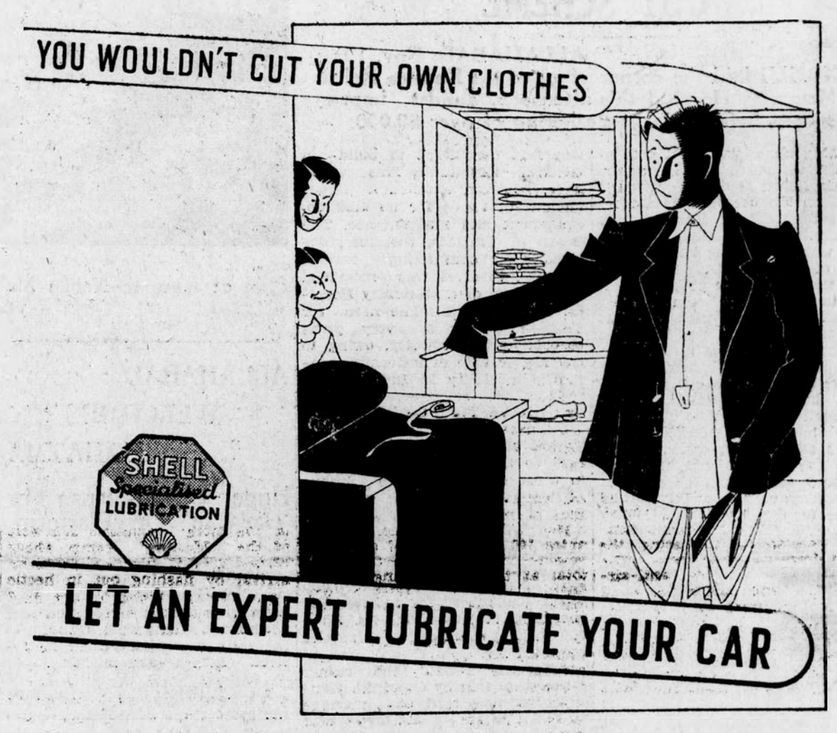

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Mahatma Lays Corner-Stone Of Kamala Nehru Hospital

APPEAL FOR FUNDS TO CARRY OUT SCHEME

GANDHIJI laid the corner stone of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital this afternoon, amidst impressive scenes, before a large gathering of over 50,000.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

Making an appeal for Rs. 5,00,000, the estimated needs of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital Trust, on the occasion he said:

"Let the soul of Kamala rest in peace. Let God bless this hospital which is being built in memory of Kamala. Let this hospital work serve the people for all time to come.

"This memorial which is built in Allahabad should not be taken to belong to U. P. only. It is an All-India memorial. There is difference between province and province, but those differences must be forgotten. Unless we can think we all belong to Hindusthan, that we are all one, we cannot hope to achieve independence.

"Money came from all parts of the country, even from Burma and Ceylon for this hospital. Money must come from all provinces."

Led by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Gandhiji arrived at the rostrum at 4-20 when a vast concourse of men, women and children cheered him. All members of the Working Committee (except Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who did not arrive), Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Pt. G. B. Pant, Dr. Syed Mahmud and many other prominent men hailing from different parts of the country were present.

DR. JIVRAJ'S REPORT

After the "Vande Mataram" song was sung, Dr. Jivraj Mehta read the report giving the history and origin of the hospital.

"SHE WAS A HUMANITARIAN HERS WAS LIFE OF SERVICE TO HER COUNTRY. LET US HOPE THAT THIS HOSPITAL WHICH IS DEDICATED TO HER WILL PROVE EQUALLY USEFUL AND SERVE HUMANITY".

Dr. Jivraj added: "it was on the 28th of February 1936 that Shrimati Kamala Nehru breathed her last after a protracted illness. The premature death of one so full of life and vitality, whose life was devoted to the service of our Motherland plunged the whole country into deep sorrow.

SERVICE AND SACRIFICE.

It was widely felt that her memory should be kept evergreen in the minds of her countrymen whom she had so zealously served, in a manner worthy of her great sacrifice and service. It was under the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi that it was decided to raise a fund of Rs. 5,00,000, with the object of erecting a memorial hospital at Allahabad. It was first considered to build a General Hospital. This would have, however, entailed a larger amount of funds for its erection, equipment and maintenance. The Board of Trustees, therefore, decided after considering various schemes, to erect this memorial in the form of a Maternity Hospital to begin with. The need for such hospitals is very great throughout the country, owing to the higher rate of maternity as infantile mortality in India.

HEAVY TOLL OF LIVES.

Child-bearing exacts a heavy toll of lives in India, yearly four to eight times greater than in those countries where serious attention is paid to the protection of motherhood.

Dr. Jivraj hoped to make the hospital a centre for providing treatment during prenatal, natal and post-natal periods. The amount so far received for the hospital was about Rs. 2,50,000 half the amount originally appealed for.

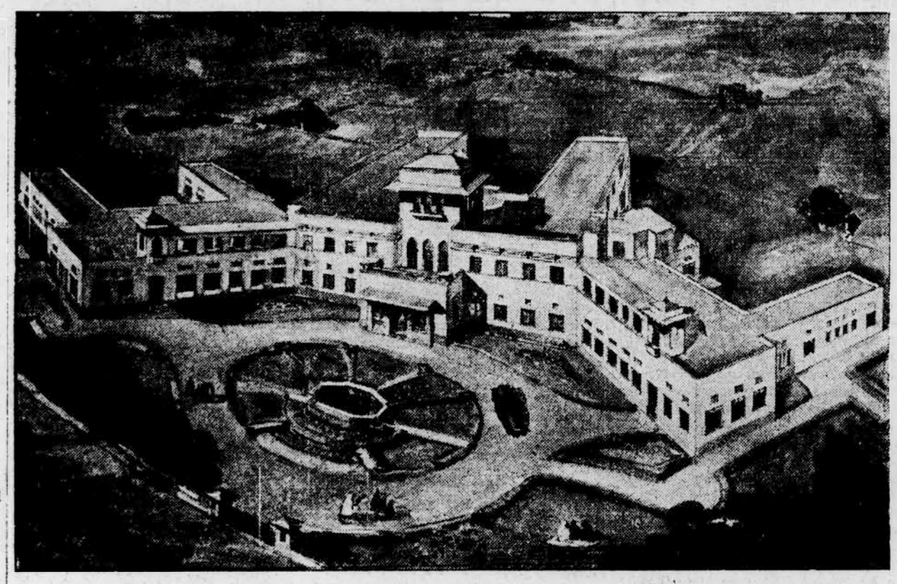
After the 'hawan' the corner stone was laid by Gandhiji. Gandhiji at first read the message of Malaviyaji. He declared that his own attendance at to-day's function was a sacred duty for him. He recalled that ever since his return to India from South Africa, he developed an inseparable connection with the Nehru family and as days went on this relation was more and more cemented.

"Along with other ladies of the family I knew Kamala intimately. She was unostentatious and pretty, but she had an indomitable courage and capacity for undergoing physical hardships. That was why she could court jail easily. She combined with her physical endurance her firmness of character and independence of spirit. She had a high soul and softness for the poor and distressed.

MAHATMA'S APPEAL

"Her service and sacrifice were immense. For serving the sick she started the hospital in Swaraj Bhawan. While departing for England for treatment, she told me at Bombay that she might not come back, but I should see that the hospital goes on. I undertook that. That hospital is still running. But as a fitting memorial to Kamala I thought that a hospital of this character should be constructed. I am a signatory to the appeal that was issued for its funds. It is indeed a matter of shame for me that the entire amount of Rs. 5,00,000 is not collected."

Proceeding Gandhiji said: "You should not think that I come here for the Working Committee meeting. I do not move about much now-a-days."—United Press.



Plan of Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital the corner-stone of which was laid yesterday by Mahatma Gandhi.

ALLAHABAD WELCOMES MAHATMA

Huge Crowds Rush For 'Darshan' On Platform

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

An enthusiastic reception was accorded to Mahatma Gandhi at the railway station when he arrived here to-day morning.

Among those who arrived by the same train were Messrs. Rajagopalachari and Jairamdas Daulatram. The platform was filled to its capacity. Although the Congress volunteers formed a cordon by means of lathis and ropes to prevent the people from rushing towards the train, yet arrangements broke down on the arrival of the train. People rushed to see Mahatma Gandhi and the crowd became uncontrollable. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was seen making desperate attempts to control the crowd and finally he succeeded in restoring some order among the crowd.

Gandhiji was later driven to Anand Bhawan.

The Working Committee is likely to assemble at one or two in the afternoon. It will be short session. After this Gandhiji will lay corner stone of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital at four in the evening.

KAMALA NEHRU'S ACHIEVEMENTS

Gandhiji's Feeling References

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

Several thousand men and women gathered to pay their homage to the memory of the late Kamla Nehru this evening when Gandhiji laid the corner stone of the Kamala Nehru Hospital. Gandhiji participated in certain religious functions. It was a sight for Gods to see, Mahatmaji surrendering himself like a child into the hands of priests for several minutes. He stood statue like with raised hands while the priests performed some of these functions. Gandhiji made feeling reference to Pt. Malaviya's message. Pt. Malaviya, he said, was advised by his doctors not to attend the meeting although Pt. Malaviya very much wished to attend it. Pt. Malaviya's message was a source of great strength. Kamla Nehru, he said, was an extraordinary woman. She had made far greater sacrifices in the service of the motherland than most women could claim to their credit. She was a "Pativrata" (faithful to her husband.)

Among the trustees of the Hospital present were Dr. K. N Katju, Dr. B. C. Roy, Dr. Jivraj Mehta Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Syed Mahmud. Messages of goodwishes were received from Dr. Subborayan, Mr. Amrit Kaur, Mr. B. G. Kher and others.

Fresh donations received during the course of last week include one of Rs. 5,000 from Dr. K. N. Katju.

INDIAN CONSTITUTION DEAD LIKE DODO?

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

In the course of an interview with your Correspondent, Mr. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, said: "The fight with the Government has already begun," in reply to a question, "when will the fight begin" "was there not war in Europe," said Mr. Kripalani, "without any shots being fired"?

When I told Mr. Kripalani that the Congress was undoubtedly fighting now, but that it was only a constitutional fight, Mr. Kripalani replied "No".

CONSTITUTION SUSPENDED.

"Have you ever heard of the Constitution being suspended in England"? remarked Mr. Kripalani. "The Constitution had ceased to exist in India and the fight no longer remained constitutional".

Mr. Kripalani doubted whether there was at all any Constitution in India, but, granting that there was one, events had shown that it was not democratic. If the constitution had been democratic, the Governors would not have treated the Assembly as they did.

Coorg's Loyalty To King

Profound loyalty to His Majesty the King Emperor and wholehearted sympathy with British cause have just been placed on record by Coorg Legislative Council at the opening of its current session. The Council offers its fullest co-operation and has asked that, a permanent unit of Coorg inhabitants should be formed in regular Indian Army.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 17.

The training and enrolment work of the Congress Qaumi Seva Dal is going on apace. The training of volunteers in Allahabad town and Dehra Dun is also going on.—United Press.

We Can't Stand When Very Ground Under Our Feet Shakes

But Division In Counsel And Indiscipline In Ranks Impede Forward March When Action Calls

(By Jawaharlal Nehru)
IN "NATIONAL HERALD".

Again we are standing on the threshhold of great happenings. Again our pulses quicken and our toes are aquiver, and the old call comes to our ears. Some are impatient and in the pride of their youth they make accusation. Why this delay? Why do we go so slow when the blood tingles in our veins, and life calls to us to march? Do not worry, young manhood and womanhood of India, do not fret or grow impatient. The time will come, all too soon, when you will have to shoulder this heavy burden; the call to march will also come and the pace may be swifter than you imagine. For the pace is set today by a world rushing headlong into the unknown future, and none of us, whether we wish it or not, can stand when the very ground shakes underneath our feet.

The time will come. May it find us ready, stout of heart and swift of limb, and calm of mind and purpose. May we know well then the path we have to travel, so that no doubts might assail us, no divided counsels weaken our resolve.

"NEW GENERATION".

It is necessary that we examine this question frankly and come to clear and final decisions, for a new generation has arisen which has no roots in our past experience and speaks a different language, and some there are who openly or secretly and from even the shelter of our organisation, express contempt for our methods and means. It may be, as we well believe, that these doubters and dissidents are few and cannot make much difference to a vast nation-wide movement. But it is possible that they might produce confusion in many minds and lead to happenings which injure our cause. Therefore there must be clarity and decision. We can take no unnecessary risks in the struggle ahead of us.

Nineteen years ago the Congress adopted non-violence as its method of action and in these years that have passed we have experimented with it on many an occasion. We impressed the world, but what is more important, we impressed ourselves and drew amazing strength from what we did and how we did it. The old choice of a subject people—submission or violent revolt—no longer applied to us. We had a potent weapon, the value of which grew with our growing strength and understanding of it. It was a weapon which might be used anywhere, but it was peculiarly suited to the genius and present condition of India. Our own example is there to justify it and to comfort and cheer us. But world events during the past few years have demonstrated the futility and brutality of the methods of violence.

Few of us, I suppose, can say that the era of violence is over or is likely to end soon. To-day violence flourishes in its most destructive and inhuman form, as never before. Yet its very virulence is a sign of its decay. It will die or it will kill a good part of the world. "The sword, as ever, is a shift of fools to hide their folly."

AGE OF MADNESS

But we live in an age of folly and madness and our rulers and those who govern human affair are the true products of this age. From day to day we face this terrible problem; how to resist violent aggression. For the alternative is often no other than meek submission and surrender to evil. Spain resisted with violence and though she succumbed in the end, her people set a magnificent example of courage and heroic endurance. So also in China. Czechoslovakia with all her armed might and undoubted courage succumbed without a fight. Poland was utterly vanquished in 3 weeks of struggle and her great army and fleets of aeroplanes vanished into nowhere. The way of violence and armed might is only feasible to-day, even in the narrowest interpretation of immediate success, when the armed forces are clearly superior to those opposed to them. Otherwise there is surrender without a fight or a collapse after the briefest of struggles, bringing utter defeat and demoralisation in their train. Petty violence is completely ruled out as it has not even the virtue of holding out a bare possibility of success, and it brings all the horrors of defeat and disruption.

What the future will bring to India is beyond our ken. If that future is still one of armed national forces, it is difficult for most of us to conceive of a free India without a national army and all the other apparatus for defence. But we need not consider that future now. We have to deal with the present.

"OUR COURSE IS CLEAR."

In this present, these doubts and difficulties do not arise for our course is clear and our path marked out. This is the way of non-violent resistance to all obstructions to Indian freedom, and there is no other way. Let us be quite clear about it for we dare not proceed to action with our minds being pulled in different directions. I am not aware of any other way offering a ghost of a chance of effecttive action to us. Indeed, there will be no real action at all if we think of other ways.

I believe there is general agreement among Congressmen on this question. But there are a few, somewhat new to the Congress, who, while apparently agreeing, plan differently. They realise that there can be no national and nation-wide movement except through the Congress, all else would be adventurism. They want, therefore, to utilise the Congress and at the same time to break through it in directions which are opposed to Congress policy. The proposed technique is to be embeded themselves in the Congress and then to undermine its basic creed and method of action. In particular, the continuance of the technique of non-violence is to be combated, not obviously and patently, but insidiously and from within.

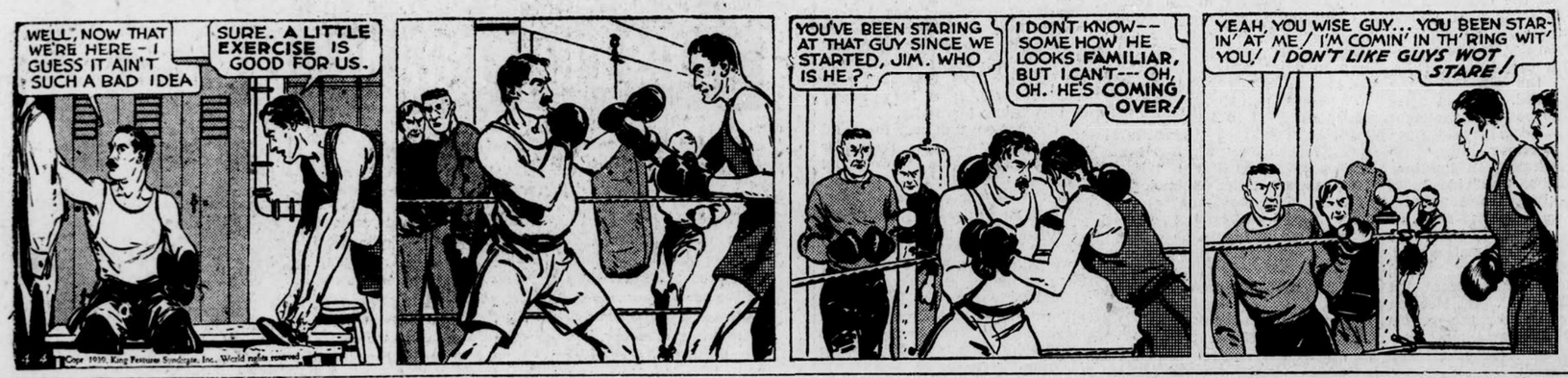
INDISCIPLINE IN OUR RANKS

Now it is open to any Indian to put forward his own proposals and ideas to work for them and convert others to his viewpoint, and even to act up to them if he thinks that it is vital to do so. But it is not open to him to do so under cover of something else. That would be misleading the public, and out of such deception mass movements do not arise. That would be treachery to the Congress and sabotage of a move-

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 3)

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE JUG OF DEATH


WELL, NOW THAT WE'RE HERE - I GUESS IT AIN'T SUCH A BAD IDEA
SURE. A LITTLE EXERCISE IS GOOD FOR US.
YOU'VE BEEN STARING AT THAT GUY SINCE WE STARTED, JIM. WHO IS HE?
I DON'T KNOW-- SOMEHOW HE LOOKS FAMILIAR, BUT I CAN'T--- OH, OH. HE'S COMING OVER!
YEAH, YOU WISE GUY... YOU BEEN STARIN' AT ME / I'M COMIN' IN TH' RING WIT' YOU! / I DON'T LIKE GUYS WOT STARE!
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